INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,267—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
* CLYDE	4199	E. H. Gordon	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4362	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler.	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	9000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
HELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 29, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ITALIA	E. Pizzarelo.	3,685	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Available within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. With the option of going viâ Venice and Returning viâ Brindisi, and can Break their Journey at Naples by subsequent Steamers of Bombay Mail Daily Local Lines.

Through Tickets to London on Application.

For HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 29th April.

For Freight, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Ballard Pier Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898

[illegible]ROOM & CO.,

[illegible]BAY.

[illegible] CO., CALCUTTA.

[illegible]S AND AGENTS.

[illegible]NGER DEPARTMENT

[illegible]ASSAGES booked without the most favourable terms. [illegible]cted, with special attention to

[illegible] AND CONTINENTAL RAIL-[illegible]procured.

[illegible]CIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., [illegible]rms of [illegible]ding concessions.

[illegible]ERS met on [illegible]rival.

[illegible]AR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS [illegible]REIGNS, at current rates.

[illegible]BOOKS supplied gratis, and general infor-[illegible]mptly given.

[illegible] AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank [illegible]s again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st April, 1898, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in, the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 37st March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about 31st March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following VALUABLE RACE HORSES, at the Grand Stand, Race Course, after the Races are over on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1898 :—

Blk A Galloway	President.
Ch A Pony	Ringleader.
B W Pony	Tyro.
B A Galloway	Manilla.
B A Pony	Yussuf.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP TIMBER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, for the purchase of any number out of

16 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND 2 LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER, &c.,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Store Locomotive Works, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeepers' Office, Parel, 15th March, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

TREACHER & CO., LD., HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S. HOSIERY & UNDERCLOTHING.
FOR HOT WEATHER.

COLLARS & TIES OF THE LATEST West End Patterns.
ARTICLES FOR EVENING WEAR.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

USED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA !

A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill,, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy..—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

RE. 1. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO"

BICYCLES

ARE

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VIEW

AT

MARCKS AND CO.'S

BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 0	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

AWAITS YOU if you have never used

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

THE FINEST TONIC EVER PRODUCED

And one which is FAST GAINING THE PREMIER PLACE over all its competitors. A FINE COMBINATION of Stimulant and Nerve restoring drugs of most powerful character. TAKES IMMEDIATE EFFECT in cases of nervous waste exhaustion from overwork, worry, etc., and affords great benefit to CONVALESCENTS at every stage. It is equally useful as a PREVENTITIVE if TAKEN when the PRELIMINARY signs of a breakdown ARE OBSERVED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH

BY A DAILY DRAUGHT OF

KEMP'S

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT,

A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the

COMPLEXION

and giving it healthy colour or tone.

THIS SALT is one of the best Saline Draughts on the market, and being always freshly made, it is much superior and more active than IMPORTED BRANDS.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

KEMP & Co.'s BACTERIOLOGICAL SUPPLY LABORATORY

is fitted up with the very latest improvements, and is under the personal supervision of an

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

AGAR-AGAR TUBES :

GELATINE TUBES :

And other Media as prescribed by Professors Koch, Gunther, Haffkine, and Hankin.

The Government Plague Research Committee, The German, Austrian, and Italian Plague Commissions, &c.

TUBES CAN BE PREPARED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Price 4 annas per Tube, in quantities of not less than 50.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AT THE SECRETARIAT.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

OPEN DAILY,

FROM 8 A.M., TO 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION REDUCED TO Eight Annas.

CHILDREN, Four Annas.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for Purdah Ladies on Wednesday, from 1 to 4-30 p. m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

CONCERT

IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON

FRIDAY, April 1st, AT 9-15 P.M.

By kind permission, the Band of H. E. the Governor will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Quartette .....No. 8 for Two Violins, Viola, and Cello .....Mozart.
Allegro, Andante, and Rondo.
Madame KOENIG, Sergt. CUNNINGHAM, HERR KOENIG and Sergt. TUCKER.

2 Song .....{(1) Bei der Wiege .....Mendelssohn. (2) Standchen (Ruy Blas) .....Wekerlin.
Madame SCHULTZ.

3 Phantasie Wolfram's .....Lied an den Abendstern (Tannhauser) .....Wagner.
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
with string accompaniment.

4 Piano Solo ...{(1) Prelude and Fugue in C. Minor .....Bach. (2) Mazurk Suedoise .....Charminade.
Miss DOUSE.

5 Song .....The Worker .....Gounod.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

PART II.

6 Chorus .....Spinning Chorus (Der fliegende Hollander) .....Wagner.
Female voices with Orchestra.
Dame Mary—Madame LILY HOWARD.

7 Violin Solo.....7th Concerto .....Ch de Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H. E. the Governor's String Band.

8 Full Chorus ...Hallelujah (Mount of Olives ..Beethoven.
Sixty voices and full Orchestra.

Hon. Condr. Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance Rs. 2.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

ALL APPLICATIONS for PASSES, should be ADDRESSED to J. H. DU BOULAY, Esq., I. C. S., Town Hall, Bombay, and not to this office.

G. WARNEFORD TRENT,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. R. HANNA, who will act for me during my absence in China and Europe.

F. J. PARROTT,
Manager of Vacuum Oil Coy. for India and East.

Bombay, March 30th, 1898.

THE ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY of this Company in favour of Mr. MARK HOI SUN has been CANCELLED and that he no longer represents this Company.—Dated Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANMOHUNDAS KASIDAS, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 29th day of March, 1898.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) land or batty field ground containing by admeasurement 1301 square yards, be the same little more or less, being a portion of land called or known by the name of Kurrudi and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors's Old Nos. 368, 231 and 423, New Nos. 4112, 3901 and 4206, and New Survey No 1 and 2—839, and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward, Nos. 7543 and 7544, and Street Nos. 1110 and 1111, Matoonga, Bhandarwada Street, situate on the Eastern side of the Matoonga Station of the G. I. P. Railway, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which premises are bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of the Mahim Church, and on the North and South by the property of Manmohundas Kasidas and have been for a long time in the occupation of the said Manmohundas Kasidas.

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General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

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RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

rises, 5h. 0m. Sun se's, 6h. 13m. High water, 0m., 4-51a. Low water, 9-39m., 11-34a.
dicipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
hropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
bay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. 8 p.m.

HEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., trict Plague Officer, residing at Marine Lines, has orted to the police that some time during day night a quantity of dirty clothes, of the value s. 63, were stolen from the room of his dhobie in compound.

A FRAUDULENT COOLIE.—Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji, Abdool Rahiman Street, entrusted to a basket-olla five barrels spirits of wine, of the value of Rs. 60, directing him to deliver the barrels to Mr. Eduljl Nusserwanji, and bring the value from him. The coolie delivered the wine, and having received the value there, absconded.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read:—"The Hindu Will," by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai.

MAHALUXMI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Mahaluxmi Fair, comes off on the 6th proximo, and will continue for four days. Superintendent McDermott has suggested to the Commissioner of Police that the fair should be prohibited owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from yesterday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Haji Abdul Kassum and Astoola Mirza, two Moguls, were charged with importing and possessing opium in contravention of section 11 of the Opium Act. It appeared that the first accused sold twenty tolas of Persian opium to one Haji Ali Aga, and that he and the second accused were found to be in possession of ten tolas of Persian opium. The opium was valued at Rs. 32. It was also found that the first accused had a pistol in his possession without a license. For some time past the first accused was in the habit of selling the drug to approved customers, but as he lived in an out-house of the Aga Khan's bungalow, his offence remained undetected. The accused were arrested by Inspector Gandhi, of the Opium Department, and Constable Bartley. The first accused was fined Rs. 31, and the second Rs. 5.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We have to announce with great regret the death of a well-known and rich Khoja merchant, Mr. Nansey Peeroo Mahomed, who died at his residence near the Crawford Markets, yesterday morning. The deceased was over sixty years of age, and succumbed to a stroke of paralysis. He was a partner in the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mills with Mr. Glade, and also a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nensey, Spencer and Co., who are the agents of the Peroo Mahomed Spinning Mill. He was entirely a self-made man, and in every sense a lucky trader, and was well known as generous and hospitable. Almost all the glassware shops in the market, the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mill, and the Peeroo Mahomed Spinning Mill were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. He had made many friends amongst Europeans. He leaves behind him a widow and a large family to mourn his loss.

BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—Eduji Dhunjibhoy Cowasji, residing in the Jubilee Chawl, Matardy Road, Mazagon, and employed as a turner fitter in the British India Steam Navigation pany's docks at Mazagon, reported to the police, o'clock, on Monday morning that he, in company e Din Mahomed Mahomed Hoosein, store-keeper, ed the store-room at 6-30 a.m. that day, and dis-red that some persons had effected an entrance some time during the previous night by making a hole in the wall on the west side of the store-m, sufficient to permit a person pass through, and e from an iron store chest, the lock of which was ken, a wooden cash box, containing currency notes cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 245. The oney did notbelong to the company of the complain-and was in the possession of the complainant, ng the fund belonging to the company's em-yes. Police inquiries are in progress.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.—Two sad events happened e last week. The death of Kavi Dalpatram Dayabai cast a deep gloom over the province of Gujerat, Friday. The other sad event was the death of Trikamlal Vadilal, the head of the Dasha Shri-Banias, by whom he was held in high esteem. deceased was Commissioner for Jamnagar ward, at for the same ward several times, without any sition. The deceased was only 40 years of age. death took his friends and relatives by surprise, the day before his death, which took place on urday last, he was seen in full health and vigor. t the Government and Municipal schools of the city ere closed as a tribute to the memory of the de-eased.—Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath, the second son of e late Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, has left England to study for the Bar there. Mr. Krishna-o kept his first term in Lincoln's Inn and came out the second term to avoid the severe winter of gland, being of delicate constitution. Being of a agar family, he had no caste restrictions to meet in der to go to England. His father was a great social former of Ahmedabad, and a staunch advocate of ndu widow remarriages. Several widow-remar-ges were formed with the assistance of the Bhola-h family, who follow in the footsteps of their e ancestor. This is the second instance of a mber of the same family going to England, the being that of the Late Rao Sahib Mahipatram ram, C. I. E.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—RungooNana, an old offender, cribing himself as a coppersmith, was charged at instance of Constable Cordeaux, before Mr. W. R. milton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the gaum Police Court, yesterday, with house-breaking day and theft of copper and brass utensils, of the ue of Rs. 8, the property of a Hindu widow, named undrabhuga, residing alone in the room of a chawl 2nd Koombharwada street. About 7 o'clock, on the ning of the 21st instant, complainant locked the of her room and went to her work in a wool ng godown. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, used, who resided in the same street, went e complainant's chawl, and a few minutes was seen by two or three residents of ity, carrying copper and brass pots in from the complainant's room. When utrix returned home for her midday found the door, which she had locked, he outside. On entering the place she the lock lying broken open near the fire-proper tomissing. She made inquiries of her certain information and ed the police. The latter arrested the property could be traced, only a sum ound on his person. The accused de-stating that complainant had a , because he (accused) had stolen ouse of a Brahmin where she also nly for this reason that she had arge against him. He obtained n Tuesday and he earned his t a tinman's shop. He, how-ous conviction, stating that he ail on the 22nd ultimo after 's rigorous imprisonment. the accused to a term of wo years.

ROAD.—About 11 o'clock s discovered in a room on belonging to one Abdool uncan Road. The room f one Sultan Mehdi, an ler in horses. A number chawl ran to the room, inside and clouds of ng from the crevices om. On the door being found to be full of smoke, n being closed and fastened e inside. The nts commenced pouring after when the smoke subsided, the occupier, Sultan Mehdi, was found lying dead on a half-burnt bedding, quite naked. There was a quantity of rubbish about the room and it was also burnt. The alarm of fire which had already been raised, brought the Municipal fire engines from the different parts of the city to the scene of the fire, but their services were not brought into requisition as the flames had already been put out by the tenants. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry in the evening at Upper Duncan Road, on view of the body of the deceased Arab. From the evidence adduced by Inspector Saunderson who was early on the spot, it appears that the deceased who had been occupying the room for the last two months, had been suffering from temporary aberration of his mind and for the last ten days confined to his room. About a fortnight ago when a servant to the owner of the chawl went to him to demand the rent, the man rushed at the servant to beat him and the latter ran away. The facts that the body did not appear to have been much burnt, pointed to the probability of death being caused by suffocation. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally suffocated by smoke in a room on fire.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A CLIENT SLANDERING HIS OWN ATTORNEY.

FRAMJEE DORABJEE VS. CHANDULAL KHUSHALJEE.

THE plaintiff in this suit, a solicitor of the High Court, claims Rs. 25,000 as damages sustained by him by slanders uttered by the defendant in respect of him.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff's firm of Framjee, Moos, and Mehta were the solicitors for the defendant, who was plaintiff in a suit in this court against Sultan Nawaz Jung, to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract by Sultan Nawaz Jung. Ultimately after very long and expensive litigation, the plaintiff, as solicitor for the defendant and fully authorised in that behalf, effected a settlement of the suit with Sultan Nawaz Jung for Rs. 30,000, which amount was received by the plaintiff's firm, and for which they were ready to account to the defendant. The plaintiff's firm claimed a lien on the amount for their costs, and the amount had been deposited in court subject to the lien. Plaintiff said that the settlement was a very beneficial one for the defendant. The latter had been very much harassed in the course of the suit by Sultan Nawaz, and was extremely anxious to get it settled. There was also no small risk of the defendant failing to prove the contract alleged by him. The defendant now falsely and maliciously slandered the plaintiff and imputed to him misconduct in the exercise of his profession, and charged him with fraudulent conduct in his conversations with several persons, stating that he had thereby lost a very large sum of money he expected to realise by fighting out the suit, and that plaintiff and his partner, Moos, were not now to be trusted. Defendant persisted in charging the plaintiff with misconduct, and he had repeated the slanderous statements to a number of persons in Bombay, many of them clients of the plaintiff, to the great damage and injury of the plaintiff both in his professional and in his individual reputation. Those slanderous statements, plaintiff said, were all false and maliciously made. Mr. Inverarity, an advocate of the court, was a material witness for the plaintiff to prove the material facts. As Mr. Inverarity was to leave for Europe on Saturday last, the plaintiff prayed for an order to examine him *de bene esse*.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the plaintiff, therefore applied to his lordship on Thursday last for the examination of Mr. Inverarity "de bene esse." The learned advocate read the plaint and stated that Mr. Inverarity's examination was necessary to corroborate the plaintiff upon the question as to whether the settlement of the suit for Rs. 30,000 was for very much more than the defendant could have recovered if the suit had been fought to the end, and that the settlement was a very beneficial one for defendant. The learned counsel said that Mr. Inverarity's evidence would prove that he had on several occasion advised a settlement, and was of opinion that defendant had no case against Sultan Nawaz.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., on behalf of the defendant, opposed the application on the grounds of inadmissibility and relevancy of such evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, section 126. The learned counsel said the plaintiff well knew about five months ago the defendant disputed the settlement. The money was brought into court only after an application had been made to the Chief Justice. Plaintiff had with him all the papers in the suit against Sultan Nawaz, and the defendant was not at present in a position to cross-examine Mr. Inverarity. The present suit was admitted as a short cause, but the plaintiff well knew that the defendant had a long defence to make, and it would no doubt be transferred to the long cause list when Mr. Inverarity would return from England in December next just as he did last year.

His lordship made an order for the "de bene esse" examination of Mr. Inverarity without expressing any opinion at present as to the relevancy or inadmissibility of the evidence.

Mr. Lowndes applied for a long-time notice, and that the examination be held before any judge of the court.

His lordship, seeing Mr. Inverarity in court, said he would be glad to examine him just then if he had no objection to his doing so.

Mr. Inverarity consented, and was examined by Mr. Lang. He said he was counsel for the defendant and was instructed by Framji, Moos and Mehta.

Mr. Lang: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Framji about the case?

Mr. Inverarity declined to answer unless with the express consent of the defendant.

Mr. Lang asked the consent of Mr. Lowndes' client.

Mr. Lowndes declined to consent at present, and referred to ruling I. L. R., 18 Bom.,* 203.

His Lordship: I think the matter is protected under section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act, and may not be disclosed.

Mr. Lang: Did you have such conversation on more than one occasion?

Mr. Inverarity: I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. Lang: Did you express to Mr. Framji an opinion on the merits of the case.

Mr. Inverarity declined to answer on the same grounds this and same other questions.

Mr. Lowndes declined to cross-examine Mr. Inverarity; and the matter ended there.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

MEHERBAI VS. MANOCKBAI, WIDOW.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Justice Strachey's judgment in the case:—If that statement could be absolutely relied on, the case against Mr. Hormusjee would be very strong, because it would allow of hardly any time during which the papers or the peon could possibly have been got at. As regards the time of leaving the Municipal Office the peon is corroborated by both Mr. Leask and Mr. Hormusjee. Mr. Inverarity thinks that Mr. Hormusjee came to him at "about half past two: certainly some time before three," and stayed about seven or eight minutes. Ardeshir Merwanjee Madon, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, says that, about five or seven minutes after a quarter to 3 he saw Mr. Hormusjee in the Insolvent Court during the adjournment for tiffin and before the Commissioner had resumed his seat, and that Mr. Hormusjee then told him that he had just seen Mr. Inverarity in connection with this suit. The clerk mentioned this conversation to Mr. Inverarity next day. According to this evidence, the papers must have been shown to Mr. Inverarity and returned to Mr. Hormusjee at a quarter to 3, that peon, instead of being for the leisurely ways common among peons, he would, if he went straight back to the Municipal Office, arrive there about 3, or a few minutes past. That is the very time when he says that he did arrive there. It is, however, clear from the evidence of Mr. Leask and the clerk Kane that the peon did not get to the Municipal Office until at least an hour later. Mr. Leask puts it at about 4, and Kane at 4-15 or 4-30, certainly not as early as 3-40; and I infer from the evidence, and particularly from what Mr. Leask says about the time when his letter to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw was written and sent, that the peon arrived at the earliest soon after four. Where was he with the files between his departure from the High Court about a quarter to three, and his arrival at the Municipal Office about four? On the other hand, Dr. Underwood has given evidence directed to showing that Mr. Leask, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Hormusjee, the clerk Kane, and Krishna Vithu himself are all wrong in their times, and that Mr. Hormusjee and the peon left the Municipal Office not at about 2 o'clock, but after a quarter to three. He undoubtedly went to Mr. Leask's room while Mr. Hormusjee was there, and he says that he then looked at the clock and noticed that the time was a quarter to three. He says that he pointed to the clock and said to Mr. Leask that it was too late for him to go to Byculla for the prophylactic serum which he wanted and return by three, which was his usual time for commencing his plague inoculations at the Municipal Office. He then went home for tiffin, returned soon afterwards to the Municipal office, where he found a number of peons that he had invited, and at a time which he calculates at about 3-15 saw Mr. Hormusjee standing by the road near the office and apparently waiting for a carriage. Mr. Leask has no personal recollection of Dr. Underwood's pointing to the clock and saying that it was too late to go to Byculla for the serum. I cannot reconcile Dr. Underwood's evidence with that of the other witnesses. If I could be certain as to the occasion when he looked at the clock, his statement would be of great importance, but as he appears to have made similar visits to Mr. Leask about the serum on the two previous days, he may possibly be mistaken. His evidence undoubtedly creates some uncertainty about the time, but, if accepted, it makes Mr. Inverarity wrong by half an hour, and makes Madon's story unintelligible, and both those witnesses give good reasons for fixing the time as they do, and Mr. Leask, Kane, and Krishna Vithu support them. In this state of the evidence, I am not satisfied that there was not a considerable unexplained delay between the return of the papers to Krishna Vithu at the High Court and his arrival with them at the Municipal Office; and when to this is added the unpossibilities in his story to which I have referred, the strong evidence of Mr. Inverarity that the death report was intact after the time when the peon says he saw Mr. Hormusjee tear it, and (for what it is worth) the evidence of the driver the only safe inference is that the peon's account of the way in which the papers in his charge were mutilated is not proved. I regret that this negative conclusion is the only one which I have been able to form. The difficulties in the way of any other explanation of the mutilation are obvious. How the documents were torn if not by Mr. Hormusjee, who had an opportunity of getting at them after Mr. Inverarity saw them, how in the short time available he could have corrupted and tutored the peon, and what was his motive, are questions upon which there is abundant scope for speculation and conjecture. But I have to decide not upon speculation or conjecture but upon evidence, and evidence as to these points there is none. Although I feel inclined to say in connection with them is that the clerk Merwanjee Muncherjee Guzdar, to whose conduct in regard to the missing register I shall presently refer, and of whom I formed the worst possible opinion, admits that he was at the High Court and saw Mr. Hormusjee and the peon go upstairs with the papers, and this may not be a mere coincidence. Mr. Russell indeed admitted that the conclusion which I have stated would be the only safe one if the matter rested there, apart from the disappearance of the register. That matter, therefore, must now be considered. It is proved by the evidence of the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, Mr. Mody, and the clerk Byramji Nusserwanjee, and by a receipt signed by Mr. Hormusjee's clerk, Merwanjee Muncherjee Guzdar, that on the 19th January last the missing register was, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Hormusjee to Mr. Mody, and of Mr. Mody's written order, given to Merwanjee by Byramjee at the Towers of Silence. So far as Mr. Hormusjee is concerned the only question is whether, as he alleges, he never received or saw the register, or whether he received it from Merwanjee and has suppressed it. Up to the 19th January, Mr. Russell concedes that the evidence is in favour of the view that Mr. Hormusjee wanted to get the register from the Towers of Silence for the purpose not of suppressing it but using it as evidence in the case. As far back as the 24th September, 1897, he obtained through Mr. Mody a certified copy made by Byramjee of the entry in the register relating to Jaijee's death. After the commencement of the hearing on the 14th January, he told Mr. Inverarity that there was a register at the Towers of Silence which would show the cause of death, and Mr. Inverarity frequently asked him to get it. Although from the outset any one knowing of the register must have known that it would have a bearing on the suit, its exact bearing on the contentions of both sides would not appear until the plaintiff's case as to Jaijee's death and illness was disclosed. That did not happen until Meherbai was examined on the 16th and 17th January, when she stated that Jaijee died at 2 a.m. on 21st March, 1897, did not suffer from either plague or paralysis, had no apparent illness except slight fever until an hour before her death, and was not attended by Dr. Kutbuddin. On the 17th January Mr. Inverarity no doubt on Mr. Hormusjee's instructions, asked Meherbai in cross examination whether Jaijee did not die at 7 p.m. on the 20th of March, and on the 18th Jan., Hirjibhoy Framjee gave evidence supporting Meherbai. From this time the importance of the register was obvious. On the 17th January a subpœna for the register was issued at Mr. Hormusjee's instance. On the 19th it was served on Mr. Mody, and on the same date Mr. Hormusjee sent Mr. Mody (who is his personal friend), a note by the hand of Merwanjee asking Mr. Mody to send him the register the same evening or latest the next morning, and promising to return it as soon as possible. Up to this point everything was done openly, and there seems no reason to suppose that Mr. Hormusjee intended to do anything but get the register, show it to his counsel as requested, and use it as evidence if so advised. On the same day, Merwanjee got the register from Mr. Mody at the Towers of Silence. Did he give it to Mr. Hormusjee? Merwanjee was examind in great detail as to what he did with the register. He told a story to the effect that he first took the register to his own house; that next morning when he went to his master's office he forgot to take it with him; that being afraid to admit his carelessness he falsely told Mr. Hormusjee that the clerk in charge of the Silence had been too busy to give him the register the previous evening, but he would send it on the following morning; that on the following morning he took the register to the High Court where the entry about Jaijee was translated; that both the register and translation were immediately afterwards stolen by some unknown person from a place where he had deposited them for a minute or two; and that through fear he concealed the loss and kept up the pretence of never having received the register until the 5th February, when a letter from Mr. Mody to his master made further concealment impossible. I shall not waste time by discussing this story of the disappearance of the register. Its details are full of gross improbabilities. It is inconsistent with the explanation which according to Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee gave him when first questioned on the 5th February. Neither Mr. Inverarity nor Mr. Russell relied on any part of it, and I have no doubt that, for the most part, it is a tissue of lies. In considering whether or not Merwanjee showed or gave the register to Mr. Hormusjee, his assertions on the subject may be entirely ignored. The evidence on the point consists first of the facts connected with the translation of the entry in the register on the 21st January, secondly, of Mr. Hormusjee's conduct and certain correspondence after that date. Now, as regards the translations, there are two pieces of evidence tending to connect Mr. Hormusjee with the possession of the register. The first is the præcipe for upon which the translations was made, the second is the evidence of the Chief Translator. The præcipe is, dated the 20th January. It was admitted by Mr. Hormusjee, and it obviously relates to an entry in the mission register. It certifies that "the accompanying entry in a register book is required to be translated into English" for the purpose of this suit, and it requests that the translation may be expedited. Mr. Russell contended that the expression "the accompanying entry" implies that the register was then in Mr. Hormusjee's possession. It is reasonably natural, as the register had such præcipe, as shown by Exhibit Hormusjee No. 10, which is a printed form of præcipe used by the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. The practice requires that the præcipe for translation of a document should accompany the document when sent to the Translator's office. The "accompanying entry" must mean the entry accompanying this præcipe. What it means is not necessarily that the writer of the præcipe has possession of the document at the moment of writing, but that, if he has not such possession then, he expects to have it immediately, so as to send the document and the præcipe together to the Translator. It is thus consistent with Mr. Hormusjee's statement that he caused the præcipe to be written on the 20th January without having seen the register, but in reliance on Merwanjee's statement that he expected to get the entry in the morning. The next piece of evidence is the statement of the Chief Translator, Muncherjee Bomanjee. The præcipe signed on the 20th January was given next morning to Merwanjee; it does not appear by whom but Mr. Hormusjee says that he did not on that day see either Merwanjee or the register. The entry must, in his absence, have been initialled by one of his partners; and all that he did on the 21st was to go to the Chief Translator and asked him to expedite the translation of the document when brought. Apart from the worthless evidence of Merwanjee, there is nothing which either corroborates or contradicts that statement. The Chief Translator began by saying that he remembered Mr. Hormusjee coming to his office about 11 o'clock on the 21st January, "requesting me to expedite the translation of an entry in a book or register. I believe having for the leisurely ways common among peons, he I had then in his possession. I think he said to me that the entry in the book which I think he produced to me, was wanted urgently for a part heard case that was going on in your Lordship's Court. . . . He went away taking the book with him." If the chief translator had sworn to any positive or definite recollection of the book, this evidence, coupled with the præcipe and other circumstances in the case, would in my opinion have been sufficient evidence of Mr. Hormusjee's possession of the register on the 21st January. But when pressed, he spoke with doubt and uncertainty. Even in the passages just quoted he says "I believe" and "I think," and then, still in examination-in-chief, "I have a little doubt whether at the time he mentioned the book, he had it with him, but my impression is that he had it in his possession." He adds, "I can't describe the book. I can't say whether it was closed or opened in my presence." In cross-examination he says, "On the 21st the interview between Mr. Hormusjee and me was five minutes or so; it may have been three or four minutes. I can't say exactly if Mr. Hormusjee swears that at that interview the book was not with him. I would not swear quite positively that he had it, but I have so strong an impression that he had it that I could swear to the best of my recollection, I don't recollect having looked at the entry at that time. I don't remember, on the 21st January, Mr. Hormusjee saying to me that if his clerk brought an entry he wished it to be expeditiously translated. I would not positively swear that he did not, but my impression is that he did not say so." That is what Mr. Hormusjee would be likely to tell say. He absolutely denies having had the register with him at the Translator's office; and that is all the evidence on the point. There are two circumstances which strike me as curious. The first is that Mr. Hormusjee shall not have thought it necessary to see the entry before letting it go to the Translator's office with the præcipe, but shall have left it to Merwanjee to identify the entry to be translated, and to get it initialled for translation by another partner who knew nothing about the case. Neither the subpœna to Mr. Mody, from which Merwanjee says he learnt that the entry about Jaijee was wanted, nor Mr. Hormusjee's note to Mr. Mody, nor Mr. Mody's note to Byramjee, show more than that an entry about some death on the 20th March was required. However, it is probable that Merwanjee had heard enough of the case to know that the entry Jaijee's death was in question. Byramjee says that at the Towers of Silence, Merwanjee turned over the entries made on the 21st March. He may have seen the subpœna to the Municipal Commissioner in which Jaijee's death is specifically mentioned; and Mr. Hormusjee does not contradict his statement that on the 20th January he was told to "get the entry about Jaijee's death translated." The second circumstance is that the translator which the Chief Translator believes Mr. Hormusjee took away, and which he thinks he told Mr. Hormusjee to take to the receiving clerk to be registered and numbered, did come from the receiving clerk only a few minutes later. I have had some doubt whether, having regard to all the circumstances, and in particular the præcipe and the Chief Translator's evidence, I ought not to find that Mr. Hormusjee on the 21st January was in possession of the register. But considering that he is in the position of an accused person against whom strict proof must be given that the terms of the præcipe are not necessarily inconsistent with his statement, and that the Chief Translator speaks with some hesitation and doubt, I think that here too he must have the benefit of the doubt, and that it would not be right to attach to the Chief Translator's evidence a construction by which the witness himself disclaims. It is right to add that, whatever else this evidence may prove, it suggests that, at all events up to this point, Mr. Hormusjee intended not to suppress the register, but to use it. He must have known that his signature of the præcipe and the prominence given to the register by his personal visit to the Chief Translator would be used as evidence of his possession, and it is not evidence which a man intending to suppress the register would deliberately make against himself. So much for Mr. Hormusjee's conduct on the 20th and 21st January. The next question is whether it can be inferred from his conduct after the 21st that the register was in his possession. Up to the 2nd February, there is one fact which, in my opinion, tells against him and another which tells in his favour. The fact against him is that although his letter to Mr. Mody on the 19th January, the terms of the præcipe, and his visit to the Chief Translator show that up to the 21st he was in a great hurry to get the document and its translation, from the 21st onwards he did nothing to get them, on his own showing, beyond sending Merwanjee with futile verbal messages to the Towers of Silence. He appears to have accepted Merwanjee's repeated statements that they were too busy at the Towers to send the book, and he never wrote or spoke to his friend Mr. Mody complaining of their inattention in the matter. The fact in his favour is that up to the 2nd February, in reply to Mr. Inverarity's repeated request for the register, he seems to have given the same reasons for its non-production as he gives now. The 2nd February is the day when the Municipal deaths reports were published. On his way to the Municipal Office Mr. Hormusjee called at Mr. Mody's office. He apparently did not go there in connection with the register, but in consequence of a letter received by him from Mr. Mody the day before about a piece of land which he was asked to lend for the building of segregation huts for the Parsee community. The conversation seems to have been chiefly on this subject. It afterwards turned to the conditions under which, according to Parsee notions of purity and impurity, a man is allowed to touch a corpse, and to Parsee funeral ceremonies. Mr. Mody gave Mr. Hormusjee a pamphlet which he had written on the subject. Mr. Hormusjee says that he wanted to call some witness who could depose to Parsee usage; but Mr. Mody, though he cannot deny it, does not recollect having said that the clerk at the Towers of Silence could give evidence of this kind. Both state that, on the occasion, nothing was said about the register; but Mr. Mody recollects that Mr. Hormusjee casually reminded him to tell his clerk "to attend the Court about the documents that were wanted" and which he had been summoned to produce. One would suppose that Mr. Hormusjee if he had never received the register, and especially if there had been any mention of the clerk at the Towers would have taken the opportunity to complain of the clerk's neglect to comply with the order to hand over the register a fortnight before. And in fact, both Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell admitted that Mr. Mody and Mr. Hormusjee must be wrong, and that there must have been some mention of the register. What that mention was, whether it expressed or implied that Mr. Hormusjee had the register, or that he had never received it, is the important question. Mr. Mody says, "I am sure that Mr. Hormusjee did not say definitely that he had not seen the register. I don't remark his having made any such suggestion. I am sure he did not say that he had sent his clerk on several occasions to the Towers of Silence, but had failed to get the register." There is, however, the clerk's statement, which is, apparently that Mr. Hormusjee said something which suggested to Mr. Mody's mind that the register had never left the Towers of Silence. That is a letter dated the 2nd February, written by Mr. Mody to Byramjee, and Mr. Mody believes that he wrote it while Mr. Hormusjee was with him. It undoubtedly relates to the missing register, and its importance consists in the doubt that it represents as impressed on made in Mr. Mody's mind by something which Mr. Hormusjee had just said to him. The official translation of the letter is as follows:—"On Friday, the 4th of February, do you go to Set Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia at the office of Sets Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, the solicitors. He will take you to the High Court, where on that day evidence will be taken regarding the nondh (translated as journal, register, or notes) which has remained with you uninspected. As to the exact meaning of these words there has been much discussion Mr. Mody himself translated them as "the notes or register not seen that day." He added that he wrote the words from what Mr. Hormusjee told him, that the expression "that kay" referred to the 19th January, that he could not say to whom the words "not seen" referred, and that Mr. Hormusjee "said something had not been seen in the register on the 21st January." As translated by the High Court, "He had" no distinct recollection whether he said that something in the notes or the notes themselves had not been seen." The clerk Byramjee to whom the letter was addressed seemed to have no clear idea as to its meaning, and it natural enough that, having given the register to Merwanjee on the 19th January, he should have been puzzled to get from Mr. Mody a letter in the words which spoke of it as having remained with him uninspected. The interpreter of the Court confirmed the correctness of the official translation, and said that he understood the original to mean that the register was then in the possession of Byramjee. Mr. Hormusjee is, therefore, entitled to the benefit of the inference that, on the 2nd February, before any question as to the register had arisen, he gave Mr. Mody to understand that the register was still at the Towers of Silence. The force of this inference, however, is to some extent weakened by two letters written by Mr. Mody only three days later, and showing, when read with the letter of the 2nd, that any impression made on him by Mr. Hormusjee's remarks must have been very slight, and that his mind was in a strange state of confusion or forgetfulness on the subject. On the 4th February the plaintiffs solicitors, Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, wrote to Mr. Mody asking if it was the fact that their client Jehangir had in the previous week applied to him for inspection of the register, but that he had expressed his inability to comply, on the ground that Mr. Hormusjee had already obtained it, and also asking whether Mr. Mody could give the required inspection next day. On the 5th February Mr. Mody wrote in reply that a Parsee gentleman did come to him regarding the inspection of the register, "and I said to him that the register had been taken from us by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia. As this letter takes no notice of the solicitor's request for inspection, the inference is that Mr. Mody thought that the Register had remained with Mr. Hormusjee. On the same day, Mr. Mody also wrote to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw informing them for "inpection of the register kept at the Towers of Silence which was handed by my clerk at the Towers on the 19th January to your clerk, Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Guzdar, at the instance of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee of your firm, and requesting them to return the register, or to let the plaintiffs solicitors have inspection at their office. That letter is inconsistent with Mr. Mody then supposing that the register had "remained uninspected" with Byramjee, and the only possible way to reconcile it with his letter to Byramjee three days before is to infer that what Mr. Hormusjee then said to him was so casual in tone that he had entirely forgotten it. Summing up the evidence of Mr. Hormusjee's conduct in connection with the register between the 21st January and the 4th February, it comes to this:—(1) That, on his own showing, he took no serious steps to get the register after the 21st, though until then he had been in a hurry to get it; (2) that he repeatedly told Mr. Inverarity that he had failed to git it; (3) that, on the 2nd February he said something vaguely suggesting to Mr. Mody that the register had not been sent from the Towers of Silence. It cannot be said that this carries much further the evidence supplied by the præcipe and by the Chief Translator's statemen of what happened on the 20th and 21st January. Some parts of Mr. Hormusjee's evidence were not at all satisfactory. He at first denied having ever received any copy of the entry about Jaijee in the register, and said that he had only received a memorandum or a letter giving him the substance of it. It was only on production of Mr. Mody's letter to him of the 24th September, 1897, (Exhibit Hormusjee No. 9), and of his letter to Mr. Mody of the 19th January (Exhibit Mody No. 1), both of which distinctly refer to a certified copy as sent to him, that he was obliged to admit the fact. He then stated that, when first questioned on the subject, he had forgotten the receipt of the copy. All I can say as to that is that it is singular that he should have received a certified copy on the 24th September, remembered its receipt till the 19th January, and forgotten it from the 19th to the 8th February when the letters were produced. That certified copy is not forthcoming. It has disappeared as mysteriously as the original; and Mr. Hormusjee can give no information about it. Mr. Inverarity laid great stress on the fact that when first examined about the register on the 7th February Mr. Hormusjee of his own accord mentioned his letter of the 19th January in which the copy is refered to; but the correspondence between the plaintiff's solicitors and Mr. Mody about the register had then been produced, and he must have known that the letter of the 19th January could not be kept back. Mr. Inverarity also laid stress on the fact that Mr. Hormusjee never mentioned the copy to him as suggesting that he had forgotton its existence,—an argument which, but for the letter of the 19th January, I might have thought a strong one. Another unsatisfactory matter is Mr. Hormusjee's silence, when first examined about the register, regarding the præcipe and the other steps taken for the translation of the entry. At that time all he said about Merwanjee's statement to him on the 20th January was, "he brought me a verbal message that they were too busy to produce it." He did not then mention Merwanjee's asaurance that the register would arrive from the Towers of Silence next morning. He did not mention that he had acted on that assurance by signing a præcipe implying that the present possession of the register the expectation of its immediate receipt. He did not not say a word about his interview with the Chief Translator. It was not until Merwanjee was examined on the 11th February that these facts were ascertained, though there is a copy of the præcipe which Mr. Hormusjee says he showed to Mr. Inverarity on the morning of the 10th. Mr. Hormusjee must have known that he was expected to state fully all he knew about the register and its disappearance, and cannot accept his excuse that he was not questioned specifically about the præcipe and the interview with the Chief Translator, as in the absence of information on the part both of the Court and of counsel he could not have been, and I regard his conduct in the matter as to say the least uncandid. There is also I think some force in Mr. Russell's argument that if on the 2nd February, Mr. Hormusjee had not got the register one would have expected him to reply to the charge of mutilating municipal death report by pointing out that there was at the Towers of Silence a register containing the same facts which he had failed to get, and that therefore the mutilation would be useless. Instead of doing so, he never mentioned the register when first examind or until the correspondence about it between Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, and Mr. Mody was brought to my notice. Again, Mr. Hormusjee swore that the death report when intact did not mention the hour of death, but that is a statement which, having regard to the evidence of Gopal Baboo and Byramjee, the other death reports produced, and the counterfoil receipt, it is very difficult to believe. The circumstances certainly justify a strong suspicion against Mr. Hormusjee. But when I have to consider is whether, apart from mere suspicion the actual evidence of Mr. Hormusjee having obtained and suppressed the register comes up to the standard of strict proof required in suchcases. And I have coma to the conclusion that the direct evidence of the Chief Translator is too doubtful and hesitating, and the circumstantial evidence of Mr. Hormusjee's conduct from the 20th January too slight and ambiguous to satisfy that standard. In such case speculations and conjectures as to how the register may have been suppressed and the death report mutilated are tempting, but it would be dangerous in the extreme to treat them as substitutes for evidence or as grounds for a judicial decision. Mr. Russel has put forward the following theory of Mr. Hormusjee's conduct and motives as justifying the conclusion that he is guilty. He admits, as I have said, that up to the 21st January, when the register was taken to the Translator's office Mr. Hormusjee acted in a way more consistent with intending to use it than with intending to suppress it. According to his argument the crux of the case is the evidence of the Translator of the entry Byramjee Hirjibhoy. That witness remembers having made a note in his translation that a portion of the original was torn "somewhere before a word which I translated, o'clock.' Some entry about time; I can't say time of what. The word o'clock, was there. The word immediately before that was torn, I think it was a small tear The word I translated 'o'clock was so far as I remember "wage" It was immediately before that word that there was a tear in the paper. So far as I remember, there was nothing written after the word wage. . . . It was near the right hand top corner. The right hand top corner was not torn off." The significance of this is that the tear was in a part of the entry corresponding with the mutilated portion of the Municipal death report. Mr. Russell suggests that Mr. Hormusjee, made the tear after getting the register from Merwanjee, and, before sending it for translation. He admits that a solicitor of Mr. Hormusjee's obsewdness and experience would not have expected the tear to escape the Translator's notice, and must have known that the Translator, according to practice, would make a note of the tear upon the face of the translation. He must, therefore, when sending the torn entry for translation, have been prepared to use the translation as evidence notwithstanding the note. He thengets the translation with the translator's note upon it. Why then did he not use the translation, or at least show it to his counsel, in keeping with his admitted intention up to that point? Mr. Russel suggests that he could not immediately make up hismind to run this risk. He was afraid that the appearance of this document and the Translator's note would excite suspicion; and remained in this state of indecision until the 2nd February, during which period the safest course was to put off Mr. Inverarity with the story that he had not been able to get the register. By the 2nd February the case reached a point at which a decision was urgent. On that day, he goes first to Mr. Mody, and asks him to send the clerk Byramjee to his office, his intention being to square Byramjee about the tear, or at least to ascertain what he would say on the subject. He then goes on to the Municipal Office in order to get the death report, and to see whether that would not be a safe piece of evidence to use than the torn entry in the regfster. He gets the death report, sees that the hour of death is given in a part which can easily be destroyed, thinks that the tear will look less suspicious than that on the register, and so makes up his mind to mutilate the death report and to use the torn register as his evidence. Accordingly he then decides to suppress the register in concert with Merwanjee. He tears off the corner of Ja

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K. Bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, above Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s Establishment, the handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, glassware and crockery ware, first-rate iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., table ornaments, pictures, lamps, books, doctor's desk for tabloids, etc., the property of T. STEPHENSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, nearly opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate trichord iron-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., handsome light victoria, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 4 years old, Singapore made cane easy chairs, table ornaments, Hinks' and Hilmer's lamps, pictures, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of H. MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GARDEN.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Framji Cavasjee Marker, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Markar Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m., a large collection of plants in tubs and pots and a very large size Brussels carpet.

The plants will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14 Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one handsome ebonized cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamp, carpets, etc., the property of H. E. H. HARRINGTON, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN GONDERIA.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Jakorebai, widow of Morar Madhow, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cumroodin bin Shaik Edroos Dakhil Bhoj, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of September, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the eastern side of Gonderia Street, without the Fort in the city and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1358, new No. 3518, old survey No. 2482 and new survey No. 3959, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 30 and now under Street No. 119 and Ward E. No. 290 and bounded on the east by a Sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Gonderia Street, on the north by the property of Meeya Alisaheb Mookry, and on the south by the property of Meeya Shaik Esmail Dhondphode, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m.—

The effects of the late Mr. N. G. Rossidas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteaux and sundries.

The effects of the late Mr. J. Laidlow, consisting of 1 sword.

The effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of gold chain with locket.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 'Marble Hall,' Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glassware, Wedgwood and Minton porcelainware, rich electro-plated ware by Elkington and Mappin and Webb, upright iron grand piano rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpet, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawings and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, handsome bay waler and harness, ice box, standing table lamps, large photographic camera 8 inch by 5 inch, small trees, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TEILEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 167 9-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1158, 1160 and 1160, new Nos. 3325 and 3326, old Survey Nos. 2290, 1—2281 and 2—2291, and new Survey Nos. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Borah Cumroodin Street alias Teilee Mohalla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward, Nos. 73 and 74, and street Nos. 31, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Shadoola Saheb and on or towards the south by the mosque of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER, AT THE MAZAGON MILL, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, cotton pickings waste papers, cases of crackers, and one case of harness booked under Cawnpore to Nandgaon Invoice No. 3, of 8-11-97, at the risk of the concerned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, 1 cooking stove with water boiler by Smith Walestode, London, 1 ebony wooded grand square piano by Schiedmayer, 1 Dunlop tyred pneumatic bicycle (brand new), etc., etc., the property of Captain G H C HEYMAN.

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On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c,

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SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1,

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S
PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Morarjee Hurridas—

On account and risk of Goculdas Megjee—
10 bales hessians, 50 by 10, February shipment, landed ex s. s. Orissa.

On account and risk of Ooga Ludha—
10 bales hessians, 50 by 10, February shipment, landed ex s. s. Orissa.

Also at 3-30 p.m., at Verni Gaddy in Goojri Gully, in the godown of Mowjee Premjee and by his order—

On account and risk of Memon Ebrahim Dada—
25 bales hessians, 50 by 10, yards 1,000 each.

On account and risk of Jaichund Parpia—
5 bales hessians, 40 by 8, yards 1,200 each, of February Valda.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI DRILLS AND WHITE SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Jeena Noormahomed, the following goods:—

G C H and Co—1570-72—3 cases khaki drills.
2023-25—3 do. do.
2023-30—3 do. do.
G C G and Co—4585-99—15 cases white shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th March, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

YESTERDAY extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London to the extent of 5 1-2 lakhs on Bombay, 3 lakhs on Calcutta, and 1 lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3 11-16d.; also of Telegraphic Transfers of 12 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 13-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-16d.

Consols were quoted yesterday at 111 1-8. French Rentes declined to 103 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London advanced to 25·31 1 2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. were lower, at £62, as also was Indian Sterling Loan, at 113. The quotation for Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 3 per cent., and for that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, 2⅝ per cent. The price of Bar Silver was 25 5-8d. per oz. in London, and 55 1-4 cents per oz. in New York, with demand Exchange on London at 4·83 1-4 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday, with a fair demand. The number of Skins offered was 1,120,000 goat, and 1,100,000 sheep.

For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-2 per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; and for Linseed, 36s. per 424 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

In Liverpool there was no change yesterday in the prices of Cotton either spot or for arrival, and the market closed quiet, Surats dull. Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

For Ready Mid.-Uplands 6 1-8 cent per lb. was quoted in New York for June Futures, 5·97 cents, and September, 5·99 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with these in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	13,000	7,000	13,000
Two days' do. ...(1 day)...	13,000	10,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept	7,823,000	6,208,000	4,747,000

Our local cotton market is steady, and prices are reported to be Re. 1 per candy higher. A small business has passed to-day, exporters taking 900 bales, and the mill 800 bales, total, 1,000 bales.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with nothing of importance doing.

EXCHANGE continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 7-8d	,,
Credits 3 mo' sight	...1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·68 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone, and rates have further declined to 94 1-4 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 86 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quite neglected, and the only change reported in prices is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 28-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92
Bar Silver	25 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left Suez this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valirie, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

MARCH, 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

French mail steamer Indus from Marseilles, and mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Sydney arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on Monday, at 9 a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ibafee, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Maculla (20th March) with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr. Allana Munjee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain G A Sheperd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Prior and three children, Major Chamberland, Mr Bilcham, Mr Hanmantrao Bapuji, Mr R D Talati, Mr Crosthwait, and 122 deck.

THE Ancher Line s s Arabi, 2,330 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Glasgow (16th February) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following Passengers. Mrs. James McMenemy, masters and Miss McMenemy. During the early part of her voyage she experienced heavy weather and latter part fresh N E Monsoon. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mekado	2306	Raywork	Hull		F M & Co
B	Othello	3227	Rogers	Hull		F M & Co
D	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Genoa	31-3	W & A G & Co
F	Radley	1981	Tallock	Hamburg	3-3	Bo Co
G	Henly	1459	Graggs	Genoa	30-3	J M & Co
H	&? Bq Pawady	459	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
M	Afgan	1439				H C Joosub
N	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott	Marseilles		F M & Co
P	Trelyon	1996	Blake	Trieste		W & A G & Co
Q	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	30-3	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmail	Bhownagar	29-3	S & Co
Bahaduri	829	Adum	Karachi	29-3	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2192	Tait	Liverpool	14	W & A G & Co
2	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggatt	Marseilles	2-4	K N & Co
3	Arabia	2331	Read	Liverpool	12-4	W & A G & Co
4	Singapore	2432	Pizarello	Genoa	30-3	N G Italiana
5	Coromandal	2784	Fidard	China	30-3	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3085	Jephso	London	2-4	P & O Co
7	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	2-4	K B & Co
8	Imperatrix	2353	Rassovich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
9	Fitzpatrick	2627	Greggans H & Co	London	W & A G & Co	
12	Rudicheimer		Sandstedt	Hamburg		G & Co
15	Brindisi	1266	Watkins		30-3	P & O S N Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	25-3	D A & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Arabia s	Read	Glasgow, Feb 16
	Ibafee s	Nacoda	Maculla, Mar 20
29	Pemba s	Shepherd	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Orissa s	Wood	Calcutta
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
	Othello s	Rogers	Hull
	H M S Eclipse	Inglefield	Trincomali

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Henzada, for Persian Gulf.
,, Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Pemba, for Calcutta, &c.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	..	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,320	57,304	...	16,984	...	4,337
Parcels, &c.	37,609	76,301	11,308	...	24,280	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,612	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,83,582	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MINOCHEHER HOMJI—March 29, at his residence, Frere Road, Fort, opposite the Ice Factory, Bombay, Mr. Manockji Burjorji Minocheher Homji, Proprietor and Editor "Bombay Samachar" and "Loka Mitra." Funeral ceremony this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OLIPHANT—March 22, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of G W Wemyss Oliphant, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SWINTON—March 25, at No 13, Scoterkin's Lane, Calcutta, at 4-30 p.m., Clarence Irvine, youngest son of A. G. Swinton, aged 7 months and 18 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

BEFORE the week closes the City Improvement Bill will in all probability have become an Act and will only await the assent of H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council for its provisions to be carried into effect. The further consideration of the Bill in detail occupied the Legislative Council for several hours yesterday, and the completion of this stage enabled the Governor to fix Saturday next as the date for the third reading. The other non-official members left it entirely to Mr. Mehta to move amendments and to support them by arguments. It need not be said that the honourable member was fully equal to the task. The chief fight of the day was over what are known as the "bludgeon clauses." Mr. Mehta first moved their omission, but failing to carry a majority of the Council with him, he proposed a series of amendments with the object of depriving the clause as far as possible of the features which he regards as objectionable. Sir Charles Ollivant's refusal to accept amendments affecting the principles underlying the clauses in question were based mainly on three grounds. In the first place he pointed out that the Government of India had consented to agree to large areas of its properties being vested in the Trust on condition that such safeguards as the Bill contained should be provided, and that a departure from such conditions would be a breach of understanding between the two Governments. This really left the Council no option but to accept the clauses, for the alternative would probably have been a withholding of the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council to the measure. Even assuming that the elimination of the clauses would not have imperilled the whole Bill, the majority of nearly two to one against Mr. Mehta would not probably have undergone much diminution. For, as Sir Charles Ollivant said, the chances of any need arising for making the clause operative are very slight. The third reason leading Government to adhere to this part of the Bill was the financial one with which our readers are familiar. Mr. Mehta seemed to think that the absence of a guarantee would only affect the rate of interest at which loans will be raised for the earlier years of the Board's existence; but even if this view is accepted the increased burden involved on the rate-payers by eliminating the clauses would be sufficiently serious to handicap in some measure the operations of the Board. While Government stood firm in regard to the guarantee clauses, several other amendments moved by Mr. Mehta were accepted, and Sir Charles Ollivant himself proposed a modification in the financial part of the Bill under which any monies paid by the Municipal Commissioner under clause 70 will constitute a charge upon the property of the Board prior to any division of profits. Mr. Mehta's amendment excluding from the Bill the proviso in its last clause that the Board is not to be responsible for the acts of mis-feasance, non-feasance or mal-feasance of any of its officers and servants was accepted. The limitation of appeals to the High Court from the decision of the special Tribunal to cases in which the property involved amounts in value to Rs. 5,000 and upwards was eliminated at the suggestion of the same honourable member, so that in all awards an appeal will lie to the High Court provided the President of the tribunal grants a case. In the course of the two days discussion the Bill has been subjected to a good many changes designed to improve its drafting and make its meaning clearer, and others have been incorporated affecting its details in not unimportant particulars. It will leave the Legislature considerably improved by the alterations that have been made since it was first introduced two months ago. The only other business transacted at yesterday's meeting was the third reading of the District Police Act Amendment Bill, the first reading of the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill, and its reference to a Select Committee which is to report by July 1st next.

THE Municipal Corporation has agreed with practical unanimity to approach the Government with a request that the executive duties of the Plague Committee be transferred to the Municipal executive, a special officer being associated with the Municipal Commissioner to secure continuity in the organisation and administration of special plague measures. The Plague Committee was called into existence in March 1897, when the visitation that had become epidemic in the previous December had been successfully checked by the untiring energy and vigilance of the Municipal executive. It had been kept within narrower limits than had ever been known before when a great city was suddenly attacked by a pestilence that is a name of terror in the whole East. In the panic that prevailed little heed was given to such considerations. It was believed that under a brand new organisation the disease could be stamped out at once and for good. His Excellency the Governor, possibly giving expression to the view of the Secretary of State, averred that it would become an Imperial necessity to call into existence new machinery and apply in all their fulness the measures which a fortnight since have been abrogated with general approval, having failed to fulfil their purpose while creating a degree of alarm fast becoming intolerable. The drastic measures that the Plague Committee was appointed to carry out having been tried and found wanting, and finally discarded as impracticable, harassing and ineffective, it is but natural that the Corporation should now respectfully suggest that the Plague Committee should be relieved of its functions and gazetted out of existence. The financial relief to the unhappy ratepayer would be considerable. If lavish expenditure could stamp out plague there would not now be a single Kitesato bacillus in all Bombay. The Municipal executive which it was the fashion to believe did nothing to arrest the progress of the plague, maintained a standing army of 30,000 men in February last year to combat the enemy by every measure that could be suggested by science. When experience suggested modification the measures were modified from time to time. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, then senior member of Council, was cognisant of all that was done and summarised it in the lecture recently delivered by him to the Society of Arts at the Imperial Institution. So rigorous were the measures taken in October, 1896, to examine and disinfect buildings, to remove goods therefrom, to send to hospital persons suffering from plague, to isolate houses in which cases of plague had occurred, that it was found necessary on account of the alarm thus caused to relax the stringency of the regulations and thus avert a panic, which in Mr. Snow's words would have involved the absolute ruin of the city and the cessation of all sanitary measures both then and thereafter.

In March 1898 the Government had to step over the heads of the Plague Committee to modify the stringency of the regulations in order to avert panic and the ruin of the city. Had that intervention been delayed for another forty-eight hours the Bombay mills must have closed in default of coal and cotton, the supplies of which were becoming exhausted and could not be replenished owing to the cessation of all work in the markets and docks. It will thus be seen that the Government had to save the situation in the present month by taking the identical course which Mr. Snow found it expedient to take in October, 1896. So far as the Plague Committee was concerned the Sisyphian labour of endeavouring to remove all plague cases to hospital, when nearly half of them were successfully concealed, and of segregating contacts when notoriously three-fourths of them escaped recognition, would have been still going on in a ruined city with every mill closed and the plague in full swing. Were we wrong when we said that the Committee has proved itself deficient alike in touch and grasp? We desire to render full justice to the public spirit, disinterestness, and regard for the welfare of Bombay actuating Sir James Campbell and his colleagues. But with one exception all of them have had to fulfil other and very onerous public duties more than sufficient to occupy their whole time and best energies. They were endeavouring to fight the plague with one hand, while the other was fully employed on other work. Such a state of things does not conduce to efficiency. Nor does it conduce to economy. The Committee of the Corporation point to the fact that the Municipal Executive fought the plague with sustained vigour from October 1896 to March 1897, when it was a rising epidemic, at an outlay of four lakhs and Rs. 37,000. The Plague Committee taking over charge when the epidemic was rapidly declining, spent eight lakhs and a-half between March and September, when the plague practically died out. Armed with full powers, and forewarned by the experience acquired in the previous visitation, the Plague Committee was unable to prevent a recrudescence of plague, even with an expenditure of another nine lakhs between September and the present March. There has been no control over the expenditure of these vast sums; nor has there been effective control over the behaviour of the subordinates employed to carry out measures requiring exceptional tact and forbearance. With the insufficient staff available it was no doubt difficult to exercise the necessary supervision. From these and other causes the results obtained at such heavy cost have been wofully disappointing. What is now to be done? The Corporation ask that the administration of plague measures shall be restored to the Municipal executive *plus* a special Government officer. The request is not unreasonable under the circumstances, and it is certainly very natural.

AFTER much controversy and prolonged negotiations it has been decided to carry out Sir Benjamin Baker's plan to dam the Nile at Philae and store the redundant water that now at high Nile flows uselessly to the sea, and is lost. The amount of water thus running to waste may amount to the inconceivable quantity of fourteen thousand tons per second. This water will be headed back into a vast reservoir, where it will remain until the need of water in the main channel of the Nile gives the signal for opening the sluices, when for the lower reaches a New Nile will flow, doubling the ordinary flow. Immense areas of land will be then made capable by irrigation of bearing two crops in the year; the prosperity of the country will be increased beyond all past experience. The cost of the works, which will be carried out by Messrs. John Aird, the contractors, will be £2,000,000—an increase of £600,000 on the original estimate, made necessary by widening the base of the dam and increasing the number of openings so as to render the structure absolutely safe while extending the area of distribution. Sir Benjamin Baker promises to do all that is possible to save the more important of the famous temples of Philae, the site of which will be submerged. The finest temples will be carefully removed and reconstructed stone by stone on a higher site. A Russian engineer has proposed to re-construct the ruined dam, Sultan Bend, in the Murghab, forty miles above Merv, the destruction of which sealed the ruin of the Merv Oasis. At a cost of £250,000 the restored dam would irrigate five hundred square miles of territory. Short of that scheme a smaller dam has brought some fifteen thousand acres of waste into cultivation supporing a population of 25,000 people. These and some other interesting details are described by a Bengal Civilian in the columns of the *Pioneer*. In the Punjab, in Bengal, in Madras, and in the Bombay Presidency great works have been constructed, some of them on a scale surpassing any to be found in other countries. The question is whether we have done or are doing all that can be advantageously done in this direction? The answer cannot be in the affirmative in view of the fact that while the Deccan even in the best of years is sufferjng from deficient rainfall, fully three-fourths of the rainfall of over two hundred inches intercepted by the Western Ghauts run waste into the sea. As the ghauts are several hundred feet higher than the plains of the Deccan, it ought to be practicable with a little ingenuity to store a considerable part of the water now lost, and turn it to account for irrigation. Without spending a crore or a crore and a-half on such works as the Tansa Lake, which gives Bombay a superabundant water-supply, there are many sites in the long line of the ghauts in which eastern dar of so great extent would impound water render the surrounding districts fertile prosperous at a very moderate outlay.

WHILE other States were suffering famine and destitution Travancore seem have had a fairly good time. The season year was generally favourable for agricul though the distribution of rainfall was quite all that was wanted. Prices rose sympathy with those of food-grains in nei bouring States. But a test of the welfare the state is available in the Land Reve returns. The total demand for the year something over twenty-five lakhs, and deduc ing remissions and the like brought the n demand to twenty-three lakhs. Of this twenty two were recovered, the balance still due and recoverable being but four and a-half per cent. Consequently the onward march of progress was not impeded. The Legislative Council passed their regulations during the year. The first of these provides for the better prevention of the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic diseases; the second, the General Clauses Regulation, while the third provides for the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for the purposes of irrigation. Three bills to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Abkari and Stamp Regulations, were introduced in the year, and nine Bills were still under consideration when the year closed. That the moral condition of the people has been raised is demonstrated by a decline of the jail population. Trade flourished; works of public utility were increased; indeed, the total expenditure was the highest on record owing to the operation in connection with various measures of improvement initiated in the previous year. Due attention was paid to sanitary requirements and to public instruction. The history of the past year in Travancore was particularly satisfactory and much to be env

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY.

NO ALLIANCE WITH PAGANS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

is understood that Great Britain has no thought king to obtain the reversal of Chinese arrange- with Russia and Germany, or of combining the two Pagan Powers against their Christian bours; but will secure adequate compensation herself.

The *Times* urges the British occupation of a point rom which we can make our influence felt at Peking.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RECOVERY HOPELESS.

LONDON, MARCH 28, MIDNIGHT.

The doctors have informed Mr. Gladstone that his recovery is impossible.

The veteran received the news with happy serenity.

OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR AND TALIENWAN BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 28, AFTERNOON.

The "Times" states that the Russian flag now flies at Port Arthur and Talienwan, and that the Chinese garrisons have been withdrawn and Russians landed to occupy both places.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 29.

A Circular from Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has been issued, which informs the Powers that Port Arthur and Talienwan and the adjacent territory have been ceded to Russia in usufruct, and that Talienwan will be open to foreign commerce and the ships of all friendly nations.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Balfour, in reply to Sir W. V. Harcourt, promised to make a statement regarding our policy in China before the Easter vacation, but, as the negotiations were now proceeding, he was obliged to defer the matter, and hoped the debate would be possible to-morrow week.

THE RUSSO-CHINA AGREEMENT.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, confirmed the news that the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan had been signed yesterday.

PRESIDENT FAURE AND THE QUEEN.

President Faure will pay a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Nice.

LORD SALISBURY'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Salisbury has started for the Riviera.

ATTACK ON THE DERVISHES AT SHENDY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Two gunboats and Egyptian troops attacked Shendy on the 26th inst., and destroyed the Dervish forces there besides capturing quantities of provisions and ammunition.

The Dervish less was 160 in killed.

The Egyptians had no casualties.

Six hundred slaves were liberated by the Egyptians.

THE GERMAN NAVY BILL.

BERLIN, MARCH 28.

The Navy Bill has been finally passed in the Reichstag.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28,

The Message from President McKinley has been sent to Congress with the report on the Maine disaster.

The message expresses confidence that Spain's sense of justice will indicate to her to take the course which honour dictates.

Both Houses have referred the message and report to the Foreign Affairs Committees.

The latest despatches received here from Madrid indicate that Spain is now willing to make a large concession to America.

The situation is therefore decidedly more hopeful.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 28, MIDNIGHT.

The death is announced of the Earl of Strafford.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI MARCH 28,

General Lockhart and Sir R. Udny, to-day, visited Mamani Camp and inspected the hospitals and interviewed the Aka Khel jirgah, returning in the afternoon to Shawar.

JAMRUD, MARCH 28.

The 34th Pioneers and No. 1 Mountain Battery, marched from Jamrud to Ali Masjid, to-day, [illegible] No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, which has gone there.

DURBAR AT KOHAT.

INSTALLATION OF KHILLATS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

LAHORE, MARCH 29.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab held a Durbar at Kohat on the 28th. The ceremony was attended by leading gentlemen of Kohat and Bannu and by the Kurram and Adam Khel Militia, civil and military officers of the Peshawar and Kurram districts.

The installation of Durbaris had taken place, addressed those assembled, announcing the object of presenting khillats for loyalty and good work with recent events on the Kurram border. Subsequently he sent a letter to the representatives commending their loyalty and promising rewards, including a recommendation for Honour finally told the Khans of the Kohat Association of the Government generally and especially feeling which they had shown, the result of which he would present to the Jirgah and Lungis" and give them all

[illegible] his Honour's address in Pushtu to the people, and a large number of khillats were presented, after which the Durbar broke up.

SINNAR RIOTS.

SINNAR, MARCH 29.

The Special Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of the sixty accused, of whom 57 were charged. He has convicted [illegible] section 147 of the Penal Code, sentenced 54 of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and twenty-of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to paythe fine of Rs. 100 each, in default one month's regorous imprisonment. The remaining are acquitted.

[illegible]d, Karim and another, for the murder of [illegible]re, is going on.

[illegible]es of the convicted persons are pitiable.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

UNDER Association rules, a Football match played at Leyton last Thursday, between teams representing London and Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won by the latter by two goals to one. In the 17 years of the Association match between England and Ireland the Englishmen have not known defeat, and their victory at Belfast on Saturday was gained by three goals to two. They could never thoroughly develop their game, such was the bad state of the turf. Sheffield United, who some weeks ago held such a commanding position in the League, have experienced a bad spell of misfortune, which as yet shows no signs of breaking. On Saturday Sunderland, the team who are pressing them keenly for first place, defeated them, at Sunderland, by three goals to one. Aston Villa gained a brilliant victory over Derby County by four goals to one, at Birmingham; Everton beat Bury by four goals to two, at Liverpool; and Sheffield Wednesday beat Wolverhampton Wanderers by two goals to none, at Sheffield. Drawn matches were played by Preston North End and Stoke and Notts County and Blackburn Rovers. The results in the League are at present as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United ..	26	14	8	4	52	29	36
Sunderland.....	25	14	5	6	37	25	33
Sheffield Wednesday	25	13	3	9	45	31	28
West Bromwich Albion	22	10	3	4	39	30	28
Aston Villa.....	24	12	4	8	54	40	28
Everton	23	10	7	6	38	38	27
Wolverhampton Wanderers	24	10	6	8	43	35	26
Notts Forest	21	9	6	6	36	29	24
Derby County	24	8	6	10	46	47	22
Blackburn Rovers ..	23	6	9	8	32	44	21
Bolton Wanderers	23	8	3	12	21	34	19
Liverpool.....	22	7	4	11	30	36	18
Preston North End	25	6	6	13	24	37	1
Stoke	26	6	5	15	29	52	18
Notts County.....	24	5	7	12	26	37	17
Bury	21	5	5	11	28	39	15

Under Rugby Union Rules, The London Scottish gave Blackheath a much keener match at the Rectory Field on Saturday than was generally expected. Blackheath won by a goal and two tries to a try; but this score rather exaggerates the difference between the merits of the sides. Oxford University completely outplayed Kensington, at Oxford, and won by three goals and four tries to nothing. In a match at Cardiff, on Monday, Glamorganshire beat Yorkshire by two tries to nothing. The clubs left in the semi-finals of the English Cup competition are not exactly those that one would have anticipated six weeks ago. But there is every prospect still of an exciting final. If it is safe to venture upon prediction, the two clubs left in should be Derby County and Notts Forest. Southampton, it is true, after their creditable draw at Bolton, scored a pronounced win on their own ground in the replayed tie, but much as one may be disposed to appreciate the importance of this it is impossible to ignore the fact that for ten weeks at least Bolton Wanderers have not been themselves by any means. Disaffection among the players, disagreements in the management, and general indifference have led to a succession of defeats that are altogether unworthy of the traditions of the club. For this reason, and the additional one that the Southerners are drawn to play at Sheffield against a club which beat them in the first round of the Cup competition in 1895 by four to one, the odds seem to be very much in favour of Notts Forest. With the exception of the match against West Bromwich Albion, the "Reds" have been singularly lucky throughout, but on their form they are fully entitled to their position.

Derby County are probably as much surprised to find themselves in the semi-finals as Southampton are. Their brilliant victories over Aston Villa and Wolverhampton Wanderers seemed to indicate that they had recovered from the indifferent form which had reduced them to the ninth position in the League table, with eight wins only to their credit out of twenty-four matches played, but confidence was again shaken by the draw against Liverpool. It was a pretty general impression, in fact, that as the tie had to be replayed at Liverpool the subsequent proceedings in the competition would have very little interest for them. This impression was confirmed when it was found that they were unable to turn out with their full strength. Calculations were entirely upset, however. The Midlanders had all the best of the game, and won by the large margin of five to one. Singular to say, Derby County and Everton were drawn together in the semi-finals of last year. On that occasion the Liverpool club won by three to two. This season the conditions are more even. On recent form there is practically nothing between the teams, and it will be surprising if there is not a close and exciting game and a tremendous attendance.

England's first international Association match was played at Belfast. The Irishmen had had a preliminary canter against Wales a fortnight previous, and had had the pleasure of recording a win—a narrow one, it is true, but still a win,—but, as far as it was possible to judge from a comparison of the teams there was nothing to suggest that England's long record of wins would be broken. Previous to Saturday sixteen games had been played between the countries, and of these England had won fifteen, the odd fixture resulting in a draw. Ireland made a much better show than was anticipated, however. It is difficult, in fact, to reconcile the form the Irishmen display at home with that usually seen on their visits to England. At half-time on Saturday the Englishmen led by two goals to one, but although they increased their advantage within four minutes of the restart, Ireland played up pluckily, and reduced the advantage by a goal. The conditions under which the game was played were, unfortunately, altogether opposed to anything like scientific play. The ground was heavy, and snow and sleet fell heavily throughout the match. From the English point of view, the distinguishing feature of the match was the play of the visiting forwards.

A few weeks ago all interest in the League competition seemed to have evaporated. Sheffield United were apparently so secure of victory that calculations on possibilities had almost been given up. The failure of the leaders to defeat Notts County or Everton at home threw a new light on the situation, however, and gave to the engagement at Sunderland on Saturday an importance that was altogether unlooked for. As far as the bare figures of the table could guide one, the United would still have the advantage of a point in the event of defeat, but there were considerations apart from this—considerations of current form and the possibilities in connection with the remaining fixtures of the two clubs, both of which seem to have quite realised the situation. Sunderland underwent a quiet course of training at home, and the United took the precaution of travelling north a day in advance. As might have been expected there was an enormous attendance, numbering 22,000. Upon occasions of this description the Wearsiders muster in great numbers, and display much enthusiasm; when the local team is performing indifferently, or meeting with bad luck, they transfer their affections elsewhere. This is a common failing with football enthusiasts, however. The game was quite worthy of the occasion. Up to half time there was nothing between the teams. They had each scored a goal, and the result, as far as the play could indicate, seemed likely to remain in doubt until the finish. The game had hardly been restarted, however, before Wilson electrified the crowd by placing Sunderland ahead, and from this point the issue was rarely in doubt. Sunderland added another goal, and eventually won by three to one. The result is to bring the Wearsiders practically within a point of the leaders, for on their recent form they should not have much difficulty in winning the match they have in hand.

The challenge of Sayers and Simpson has been promptly accepted by Kirkaldy and Herd, and the match should be interesting. On paper Kirkaldy and Herd seem to be the more formidable pair; but then, by paper calculations we were going to make mincemeat of Australian cricket, and we haven't done it. Other strong pairs that have been mentioned as likely to take up such a challenge are Taylor and Braid and the two Vardons. Then, too, Fernie and Park would not be left very far behind by any of these. It has not yet been decided where the match is to be played. The forthcoming Balfour and Houldsworth competitions will cause a good deal of interest to be taken in the performances of likely champions. It is reported that the formidable holders of the Houldsworth Cup were at Buxton on Saturday, and were actually defeated in a foursome by two players belonging to their own club. The winners, it is anticipated, will lose no time in entering for the competition. We have often heard of holes being done in one stroke, and though the feat is curious, it need not require exceptional golfing ability. A more remarkable performance is that of Mr. Yates, of Disley, who has done the fourth hole of his home green five times consecutively in two. The hole is about a cleek shot. I don't think I have heard of a more extraordinary record than this.

It is customary, on the retirement of an honorary secretary, to present him with an oxidised silver biscuit box or other suitable token of sympathy or esteem. There is something to be said for the custom, but if these things go by the quality of service it might be well to obtain an opinion from the newspaper offices as to the character of the club reports of matches and competitions. It is impossible to make head or tail of some of these; names are repeated, others are indecipherable; figures are not added up correctly, and there seems to be often a general supposition that anything is good enough for a newspaper to puzzle out. Happily the delinquents are in a minority. But if some secretaries look in vain for the publication of reports they have sent in, they at least need not look in vain for a reason.

Most users of tyre-repairing outfits and perusers of repairing instructions find considerable difference between the sweet simplicity of the book of the words and the actual performance, especially when it takes place before an audience. Perhaps the most annoying part of all is the behaviour of the india-rubber patch whilst it is drying before being placed in position. It always will curl up, and has a knack, akin to that of bread and butter, of falling the wrong side downwards. Even with careful handling the patch clings to the fingers, and the smearing of a film of solution upon it is not a cleanly operation. Much of this worry may be obviated by the simple expedient of using a coin as the base of operations. Spread a very little solution on the middle of one side of a penny. Lay the patch on this, and add solution in an even film over the whole patch and beyond its edges, and it will lie flat, sticking lightly to the coin, which can be handled without dirtying the fingers. Then the coin, with the patch clinging to it, must be laid upon the prepared inner tube at the place of injury and pressed on the wound with the thumb. An even pressure not otherwise obtainable is thus secured, and when pressure is relaxed the coin comes completely away, without dragging the patch off, as the affinity of rubber for rubber is vastly greater than that of rubber for copper, silver, or gold.

A correspondent who writes approvingly of letting the lady on a mixed tandem occupy the sheltered and irresponsible rear seat says that he intends to ride a machine of this pattern, but is at a loss to know the manner of mounting, and inquires how the unfortunate male is to mount after the lady is seated. This misfortune is never his. The two mount together, both adopting the ordinary side mount in vogue with ladies. If a man is only accustomed to mounting by the step, he must practise side-mounting before taking to a tandem, though it is easier on a tandem than on a man's single, as the top bar in front is not so high. The two stand beside the machine (on a kerbstone until proficient) and simultaneously press on the far side pedal, the man asking, "Are you ready?" and the pressure of both riders starts the machine, and they must both be smart enough to catch the other pedal and use it during its first descent or there may not be enough "way" on the machine to keep the balance. Half-a-dozen tries make the task easy.

Saddle-soreness is an unnecessary evil, and can always be cured. The chief cause of it is a saddle of unsuitable width at the back, the common fault being extreme narrowness. Moreover, a saddle must be set at the correct angle, which can only be determined experimentally by each rider, but the angle is with normal people exceedingly small, peak and back being nearly on a level. The high peak is dangerous, especially with a reach of full length, and the forward slope, of course, throws all one's weight forward. Saddle-soreness may also be caused by chafing, owing to an unduly broad peak, but peaks are nowadays more rationally constructed, and discomfort of the chafing sort is probably due to rough or ill-fitting clothes.

In the House of Commons v. Ranelagh Club Golf match the former had not such a strong side at the Ranelagh Club, Barn Elms, on Saturday, March 5, as was originally announced, and the result was that the Ranelagh Club gained the victory by a majority of five holes. It was a very enjoyable match, for the weather and the course were equally favourable for its decision. Score:—

House of Commons.	Holes.	Ranelagh Club.	Holes.
Mr A Graham Murray.....	0	Mr O P Traherne.....	5
Mr James Heath.....	0	Mr R Bramwell Davis	0
Mr John Penn.....	0	Mr J H Neal.....	4
Mr R Cox	0	Mr W Parish.....	4
Mr Balfour.....	1	Mr R H Pringle	0
Hon Aifred Lyttelton	4	Mr M Cloete	0
Genl sir Bevan Edwards ..	2	Sir William Russell.....	0
Mr H Seton-Karr.....	1	Mr J G Wylie	0
Total.....	8	Total.....	13

The final round in the Military Racquets championship competition was decided at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on March 7. For the sixth time in seven years the holders of the cup, the 12th Lancers (Captains Eustace Crawley and J. C. B. Eastwood), retained the trophy by defeating challengers—the Royal Artillery, Aldershot (Captain C. D. King and Mr. W. L. Foster), by four games to two (15—6, 15—2, 13—16, 17—18, 15—love, and 15—9). The Lancers had not much difficulty in winning the first two games; but after leading they lost the third and fourth games, after the first had been set to three and the other to five. The Lancers also won the fifth and sixth, and the match in 65 m.

Wet, cheerless weather utterly spoiled the opening of Cannes regatta on Saturday, but a full and steady north-east wind favoured the sailing and afforded reliable tests of merit. The Satanita and Bona contested the first race, and the former went away with a clever start and gained a decisive victory. The Satanita allowed Bona 6min. 50sec. The second heat for the Coupe de France took place on Wednesday between the French and English champions, Mr. Harrison Lambert's Gloria and the Esterel, belonging to the syndicate headed by M. Henri Menier. The British champion was the winner of the day.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir John Woodburn to succeed Sir Alexander Mackenzie as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and Mr. C. M. Rivaz to succeed Sir John Woodburn as Member of Council.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The "Asian" publishes the following telegram from Home of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race run on the 26th:—"Oxford won easily in 22 minutes 15 seconds. The weather was terrible, sleet and rain falling incessantly, making the conditions generally as bad as could be. The Cambridge boat nearly swamped.

The following were the crews:—Oxford—Bow: Pitman, New College, 10st. 10lbs.; (2) Edwards, New College, 12st. 6lbs.; (3) Phillips, New College, 12st. 3lbs.; (4) Warre, Balliol, 12st. 11lbs.; (5) Burnell, Magdalen, 13st. 13lbs.; (6) Carr, Magdalen, 13st. 11lb.; (7) Herbert, Balliol, 12st. 8lbs.; Stroke: Gold, Magdalen, 11st. 10lbs.; and Cox: Peacnell, Brasenose, 8st. 5lbs.

Cambridge:—Bow: Rennio, Immanuel, 11st. 4lbs.; (2) Beale, First Trinity, 11st. 13lbs.; (3) Brown First Trinity, 13st. 9lbs.; (4) Pearson, Emmanuel, 12st. 5 1-2lbs.; (5) Swanston, Jesus, 12st. 8 1-2 lbs.; (6) Etherington, Smith, First Trinity, 12st. 11lbs.; (7) Goldie, Third Trinity, 12st. 11b.; Stroke: Bell, Trinity Hall, 12st. 2lbs.; and Cox: Hawkins, Cains, 8st. 2lbs.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

POONA, MARCH 29.

Colonel E. L. Elliot, 1st Bombay Lancers, proceeds to Rawalpindi to officiate as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

ENTERTAINMENT AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 29.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, Commissioner, and Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, were entertained at an evening party on Monday, 28th instant, by the citizens of Amraoti. Great enthusiasm prevailed and complimentary speeches eulogizing the administration of the two officers were made. The *élite* of Berar, including a large number of officers, attended. The party dispersed after nautch, music, refreshments, and a display of fireworks.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE MURDER OF THE TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vali Mahomed Lal Mahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansoor Ali, Moolla Haji Eddoo, Sheik Hyder Sheik Karrim, and Mahomed Ali *alias* Soudagar, were again charged by Inspector Sloane with rioting at Sulleman Chowkey, Grant Road, on the 9th instant, and with murder by having caused the death of Lance-Corporals George Taylor and Henry Evans, of the Shropshire Regiment, Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Brewin, prosecuted.

Inspector Power deposed that the accused No. 5 was arrested by one of his subordinates, Police Sepoy No. 1594, on the evening of Friday last. He was brought to the Pydhownee Police Station, when he was dressed as a ghattee. The police was in search of the man ever since the day of the riots. Formerly he used to be dressed as a Mahomedan. The police sepoy did not tell him that the accused surrendered.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Little, said that, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, he proceeded to the Two Tanks on receiving certain information. He saw there a crowd of Mahomedans and Hindus in high state of excitement. At that time he noticed two soldiers, dressed in 'khaki, proceeding along the Grant Road towards the direction of Sir J. J. Hospital on foot. Witness proceeded towards the opposite direction. Having received some wounds witness subsequently proceeded to the hospital to get them dressed. On his way there he noticed blood on the footpath opposite to the Sulleman Chowkey. He was there informed of the assault on the two soldiers. At the hospital he found that the soldiers were in an unconscious condition. Owing to other engagements in connection with the riots and the strike he could not take up the inquiry in this case until the following day. On receiving certain information from Bhanji Goolam Hoosein he went to the shop of Mahomed Sahib Biscuitwalla, and in consequence of what his three servants told him he arrested accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on the 13th. Accused No. 4 had already been arrested on the previous day in connection with a riot case. Witness placed a sepoy at the house of No. 5 at Gujri Moholla. No. 5 was arrested on the 25th instant. He took charge of the iron rake before the court. It appeared to have blood marks on it. He kept it in his possession up till the 17th on which day he took it to the Chemical Analyser to the Government, who made a report on it.

The report was put in and it ran as follows:—"Mammalian blood detected in spots on handle. The matter smeared in the end is apparently mud and not an animal sub-tance. There was, however, one small hair like an eyebrow hair resembling a human hair (complete from tip to root) and very 'fair' in colour, adhering to the mud-stained end."

Inspector Myan said in consequence of certain information he received he repaired to the corner of the Sir J. J. Hospital on the noon of the 9th instant. He met there a Parsee jamedar, named Nowroji Merwanji, of the Armed Police. He sat in the gharry with him (witness), and they drove towards the Two Tanks. There was a large crowd of Mahomedans collected there with sticks in their hands. Coming to the Sulleman Chowkey he saw a soldier lying on the footpath of the road opposite to the chowkey. He told the gharry walla to stop near the footpath. The gharry was stopped. He then got down and went to the soldier. Just as he was going to raise him, he was surrounded by the mob. They had sticks with them. Three or four of them had iron bars. They shouted out "kill him also." They struck him on his head and back. He then drew out his revolver and shot down a man. The horse bolted with the gharry and he remained there alone. Seeing that the crowd would not allow him to assist the soldier, he ran towards the Two Tanks pursued by the mob. He ran into a by-lane, where he was stabbed on the right side of the neck by one of the mob. He was subsequently taken into St. George's Hospital. He was still on the sick list.

Policeman Bahji Laxman, No. 1225 E., said that in consequence of the violence of the mob he was obliged to shut himself up in the Sulleman Chowkey. The crowd shouted out *maro, maro*. Some time after when Inspector Power and some armed police arrived he came out.

Ahmed Saheb Fuzlloodin, a carpenter in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, said that he lived in the neighbourhood of the place where the soldiers were assaulted. He saw about ten persons beating two European soldiers with sticks at the corner of the Chowkey Moholla. One soldier was knocked down and another ran into a shop. Five or six persons went into the shop, and holding the soldier by his hands and feet threw him out of the shop, and again assaulted him on the road. The sick of accused No. 5 broke. He went into the shop, brought an iron bar, and struck the soldier with it. Witness identified Nos. 1, 2 and 4 as the assailants of the soldier who had run into the shop. He knew them, and No. 5. Two sahibs then came up in a gharry. One of them got down. He was assaulted by the mob, upon which he fired at them. The two soldiers remained there till about 2-30 p.m., when they were taken away.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Jal Sorabji B. Vakil, one of the honorary Assistant Surgeons of the J. J. Hospital, said he was present at the hospital at about 1 45 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, when two soldiers were brought there. He examined the soldier, whose name he afterwards found to be Evans. On admission he was quite unconscious. On examination he found that there was a compound comminute fracture of the frontal bone on the vault of the skull. Some of the fragments were pressing on the brain, which could be easily seen through the brain. Attempts were made to restore him to consciousness and alleviate the pieces of bone that were pressing on the brain, during which he expired. Besides the head there were several marks of violence on the body. There were several contused wounds on the head. Those wounds could have been caused by blows from sticks and iron bar. The cause of death was fracture of the vault of the skull. It was quite apparent that no "post mortem" examination was necessary.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Being called upon to make their statements, the accused stated that they would do so at their trial in the High Court.

The magistrate then framed charges against the accused under sections 148, 149 and 302, namely of being members of an unlawful assembly, of rioting, and of murder.

The accused were then committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ANOTHER CASE OF ARSON.

Hiragar Jamnagar was then charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly and causing mischief by fire. Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Little, said, in consequence of certain information that he received, he went to the Plague Hospital at the North Brook Garden. He went there at noon. A large crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans, armed with sticks and stones, had assembled to the east of the garden. They were shouting out "maro, maro, jalao, jalao," (strike, strike, burn, burn). First he noticed them stoning the nurses' quarters in the garden. Subsequently he went to the south-west corner of the garden, where he saw the accused in a crowd. They threw stones at him. He dispersed that crowd. Shortly afterwards he saw smoke rising from a hospital hut on the east side. He ran there, the hospital staff were removing patients from the hut, which was on fire. There was a crowd, which numbered about a hundred persons, on the Northbrook Street. He again saw the accused in that crowd. The rioting continued in that neighbourhood for two hours. He knew the accused before. He commenced his inquiry on the 10th, and in consequence of certain information that he received he arrested the accused.

Pandoo Ganpa', blacksmith, said he lived in 3rd Koombharwada Lane. A hand-cart for carrying chunam, etc., was on the road in the lane. About a hundred persons were standing about that street between 12-30 and 1 p.m. The accused then came and said to the crowd, "set this hand-cart on fire." The mob had sticks in their hands, and crying out *maro, maro*. The cart was overturned by the accused with the assistance of five or six other persons. The accused then poured oil on the cart, struck a match and put it on fire. When the cart commenced to burn, the accused called upon the mob to follow him. The cart was burnt down. Then the accused set fire to the matting round the hospital in the Northbrook Garden. A short while after the fire went out. The accused then, in company of six or seven others, went into the hospital. Witness followed the accused at some distance. The accused then set fire to a hut. Witness did not know whether there were persons inside the hut or not. The accused was then setting some clothes on fire, when a sahib came there with a gun, upon which they ran away.

Bhonda Vithoo, dhobie, said he lived in 3rd Koombharwada Lane. He was there on the 9th instant. At about 1 p. m. the accused set fire to a cart, which was at the corner of the ground. There was a crowd of people there pelting stones at a "sahib." After setting fire to the cart the accused called upon the crowd to follow him and then set fire to the matting round the garden. Ten minutes after he set fire to a hut by means of kerosine oil and matches. The hut was totally destroyed. He then heard the sound of firing and ran home through fear. He knew the accused before.

Jooman Nawaz, a dhobie, employed in the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, said he was washing clothes at the hospital on the day of the riot. He heard cries of "maro," and "jalao" coming from outside. The accused, together with some other persons, came in the compound after removing the matting. About ten or twelve persons came in. The accused had a bottle in one hand and a match box in the other. He then poured oil on the clothes lying near the kiln and set fire to them. He next poured oil on his (witness') clothes and set fire to them. He then poured oil on a hut, in which there were a number of patients, and set fire to it. Witness ran up to the hut and assisted in removing the patients. One hut was completely burnt down. He could not speak or remonstrate with the accused as he was engaged in removing the patients and saving the clothes from fire. He knew the accused.

Kuramatullah Abdoola, a ward-boy of the Mahomedan Plague Hospital in the Northbrook Gardens, stated that when he remonstrated with the accused for what he did, he abused him and said to his companions, "strike all of them". Witness assisted in removing patients from the hut on fire. There were 18 patients in the hut. He removed three or four patients, who were quite unable to move out.

Annanta Narayan, coppersmith, having given corroborative evidence.

Mr. Little closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused stated that he would make his statement at the High Court.

Charges of being a member of an unlawful assembly and committing mischief by fire were then framed against the accused, and he was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

So far as the Police Courts are concerned only one riot case now remains to be tried.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on February 14th last the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal put a series of questions on the above subject, and was informed in reply by Sir Charles Ollivant that reports had been called for from the Municipal Commissioner. These reports were laid on the table at Monday's meeting and were as follows:—

The Drainage Engineer, Mr. J. W. Smith wrote to the Municipal Commissioner on March 16th as follows. I have the honour to submit herewith as a reply to question 2, a map of the Island of Bombay showing what parts have been provided with an efficient drainage system for the removal of sullage water. I am not in a position to define exactly the parts of the City which are overcrowded. In answer to question 3, the houses in the wards in which a line of drainage is laid have not all been connected. It is impossible to give the number of houses connected and of those unconnected in these wards, but taking the various districts delineated on the map abovementioned the conditions are approximately as follows:—

	Houses connected.	Houses unconnected.
Colaba	Half	Half
Fort.....	All.	None
Queens Road and Girgaum.....	All	None
1st Sewerage Section.....	Two-fifths	Three-fifths
Kamatipura	All	None
Umarkhadi (only recently finished)	Very few	Nearly all
Agripada	All	None
Khambala Hill (only recently finished)	Few	Nearly all
Parel	Few	Nearly all
DeLisle Road	All	None

As to question 4, flushing tanks have been provided at the heads of the drainage lines of the following sewerage districts:—

a Fort.	*e* Umarkhadi.
b Colaba.	*f* Khambala Hill.
c Military Lines.	*g* DeLisle Road.
d Mazagon.	*h* Parel.

With reference to the second portion of this question, I beg to state that most of the lines of pipe sewer are provided with flap-pipes at each manhole, which flap-pipes serve the purpose of the flushing blocks alluded to.

As to question 5, it would be impossible to flush all drains daily, but all are flushed frequently. They are inspected periodically, and when such inspection discloses that there is silt in the drains, the silt is removed by flushing or otherwise.

As to question 6, I have ascertained from the Water Engineer that the approximate quantity of water supplied in Bombay daily is 33 million gallons. The quantity of sullage water pumped at the drainage or pumping station is about 33,000,000 gallons.

As to question 8, the Shone system of drainage has been introduced in the Colaba District. There are four ejector stations at work now, each station containing two ejectors. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed, and the district is too small for any conclusion to be arrived at as to the effect of this system upon the public health generally.

The level of the subsoil water has certainly risen in Bombay during the last ten years. Mr. Baldwin Latham in February 1890 found the subsoil water in Kamatipura lower than the silts of the Love-Grove sluices that is, lower than 73·64 Town Hall Datum, while the level of the subsoil water in February 1898 was 82·00, Town Hall Datum, showing that water had risen between 8 and 9 feet.

The general level of Kamatipura may be taken as 88 Town Hall Datum.

The Health Officer alludes prominently to the rise of subsoil water in his annual reports for 1892-93 and 1894-95.

The Tramway authorities informed you last year that in their ground opposite to Victoria Gardens they found that water had risen 7 feet 6 inches between April 1893 and March 1897.

Another evidence of the rise of subsoil water is the difficulty experienced in examining some of the water mains without resorting to pumping, though the mains are laid only a few feet below the surface.

"DR. DIMMOCK'S PLAGUE PILLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if your anonymous and other correspondents will kindly inform me by private letter from what source they obtain anti-plague pills which are said to have been prescribed by me.—Yours, &c.,

H. P. DIMMOCK,
Surgeon-Major, I. M. S.
Plague Committee Office, Town Customs House, March 29.

BASSEIN BURIAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Don Quixote, in his tilt against the windmill, was not nearly so rash and reckless as your correspondent, "A Bassein Catholic," who without a thought assails his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun for enhancing the burial fees at Bassein. I do not in the least believe that the people of Bassein are so poor as your correspondent has painted them. If the Bassein people can afford to spend large sums of money for christenings and weddings, it looks ridiculous on the face of it that they can ill-afford to pay a paltry sum varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 and upwards as burial fees. It must be borne in mind that this money goes for the maintenance of the priest and the up-keep of the church.—Yours, &c.,

Dadur, March 29. J. G. D'SOUZA.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Subathu Leper Asylum again appeals to you for funds for the support of its European and Indian inmates. There are at present two European and nearly one hundred Indian lepers. For the support of all unfortunates, funds are urgently required and must come mainly from charitable people in this country, as only one-third of the needed funds is of the nature of a permanent subscription. Hence this, my urgent request for funds that are needed for the daily food-supply. Your donations may be paid into the "Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office," or sent direct to the Superintendent, Subathu.—Yours, etc., M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,

Subathu, March 28. Supt., Leper Asylum

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport, Dunera, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details, consisting of 39 officers, 13 ladies, 12 children, 610 non-commissioned officers, and men, 51 women, and 99 children. The Dunera, will call at Aden, where she will embark 2 officers, 8 men, 3 women, and 12 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Major A H Wood, Connaught Rangers	Lieut R G Munn, I S Corps
Surg Major M O C Drury, A M Staff	Lieut L H Close, R E
Major and Mrs Dawkins, R A	Lieut V F W Tregear, I S Corps
Surg Major and Mrs C T Addison and child, A M Staff	Lieut Leveson-Gore, Derby Regt
Surg Major and Mrs J R Mallins and child, A M Staff	Lieut Rawlins, Northampton Regt
Surg Major B F Linamerman, A M Staff	Lieut C J Campbell, I S Corps
Capt and Rg Mr and Mrs F Draper and 4 children, R A	Lieut and Mrs J Henry, R A
Surg Capt and Mrs L P Mumby, A M Staff	Lieut Victiers Stuart, I S Corps
Surg Capt and Mrs J B W Buchanan, A M Staff	Hon Lieut and Mrs H R Bell, and 4 children, Rl Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs Bowman, Derby Regt	Lieut R W E Knollys, I S
Capt T G McClaren, K O S Borderer	Lieut E Highway, M W Dept
Capt W A Balnois, R A	Lieut Stanley Clarke, R A
Capt and Mrs J Fairley, P W Dept	Lieut H R Lee, X X Hussars
Capt and Mrs H C Joly, De Lotsinere, and child, R E	Lieut A J Campbell, XIX Hussars
Capt and Mrs C T W Forth, I S Corps	Lieut G H Stobart, R A
Capt J K Meagher, R M Fusiliers	Lieut and Mrs R W Gillespie, Rifle Brigade
Capt Imrie, A O Dept	Lieut B T Churcher, Rl West Surrey
	2nd Lieut Richie, Derby Regt
	2nd Lieut B R R Rambant, R A
	2nd Lieut H W Gayer, R A
	Engineer W P Lealy, R Navy
	2nd Lieut H A Cape, 11th Hussars
	2nd Lieut D Hassall, Cheshire Regt

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club was held on Thursday evening. The following gentlemen were elected Stewards:—Messrs. A. A. Apcar, W. Garth, G. Lawrie Johnstone, W. Macpherson and C. C. McLeod.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AN adjourned meeting of the Council of H. E.

mit. The amendments suggested by Sir Charles Ollivant went only a little way in saving the position of the Corporation, because it was a charge which they would not be able to recover until a very remote period.

Sir Charles Ollivant said that had it been possible he should have liked to have given way as regards his amendment, but he did not think he was permitted to do so. So far from Government taking any particular advantage in this matter the Corporation would in all cases have power to recoup themselves by a special tax levied under the Act in the unlikely event of its being called upon to pay anything over and beyond the two per cent.

The amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta then moved two amendments to section 70 line 21 to *substitute* the word 'Corporation' for the word 'Commissioner' *omit* the word 'forthwith' in line 21, and to "substitute" in its place the following words :—" within a month from the date of any requisition by Government in that behalf." He urged in support of these amendments that it was the Corporation and not the Commissioner who should be liable in regard to these charges, and further that when the Corpration were to be called upon to pay any sum over and beyond the two per cent. they should be given a month's notice. It was unfair to make the payment an immediate one.

Sir Charles Ollivant said the point was that the creditors of the Board should not be left in any doubt by seeing the shutters up if only for a short time. It was absolutely essential that investors should have security that no time would elapse in the fulfilment of liabilities.

The amendment was lost by 11 votes to 9.

THE LEVY OF A SPECIAL TAX.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then moved to omit from section 71, lines 12 to 15 the words "and Government may further require the Corporation to levy a special tax as provided in the last preceding section." He said that so long as there was a provision that the Corporation could levy a special tax if it thought necessary, the Bill ought not to give Government the power to force this to be done. It might frequently happen that the Corporation was in a position to meet the special charges out of ordinary resources, and in that case it would be a mistake to call upon them to levy a special tax.

Sir Charles Ollivant opposed the amendment, on the ground that the provision was a safeguard against the Municipality postponing the carrying out of needed works in order to provide the additional sums required from ordinary revenue.

Mr. Mehta having pointed out that if the Corporation failed to carry out the work or any part of the work entrusted to it by law, Government could under the Municipal Act compel them to do so.

The amendment was lost.

Sir Charles Ollivant moved an amendment transferring section 69 A to the end of section 70, and this was carried.

FIRST CHARGES ON PROFITS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then proposed to add at the end of section 71 "the moneys levied from the Corporation under section 70 and 71 shall constitute a charge on the revenue and property of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India and to the Corporation under section 59." He remarked that he had already to a great extent given his reason for desiring this charge. It seemed unfair that the Corporation which had to find the money should be losers before the Board which formulated an unprofitable scheme on the Government which sanctioned it.

Sir Charles Ollivant opposed the amendment, remarking that Government could not depart from the condition under which the Government of India had agreed to vest its valuable properties in the Trust.

The amendment was lost by 8 votes against 12.

Sir Charles Ollivant said he was glad to think they were approaching unanimity again. He proposed on amendment to the effect that the amount paid by the commissioner under the proceeding section should first be repaid before there was a division of profits.

Mr. Mehta said he was thankful for small mercies, and the amendment was agreed to.

At the instance of Mr. Moriarty in section 18, line 15 it was decided to add he was word "Bombay" the words "or an award of the tribunal."

In section 79, Mr. Mehta proposed to omit the words such auditors as shall from time to time be appointed by Government" and to substitute in their place the following :—" Two auditors who shall from time to time be appointed, one by Government and one by the Corporation." The amendment was opposed by Sir C. Ollivant on behalf of the auditors would be the Accountant General, and that a mixed arrangement of this sort was undesirable. The amendment was negatived.

At the instance of Mr. Moriarty it was decided to delete the word pensions" in section 81 line 35. It was also alsoed that in section 85 line 18 for the words "this and of the last two preceding section" to substitute the words sections 81, 83 and 84 of this section.

Mr. Mehta proposed to delete the last paragraph in section 94. The Board shall not be responsible for any mis-feasance, mal-feasance, or non-feasance of any officer or servant appointed under this Act ; nor shall the Board, or any of the said officers or servants, be liable in damages for any act "bona fide" done, or ordered to be done, by them in pursuance of this Act. He said that the provision was absolutely against the law as laid down by a high tribunal as the House of Lord. It would take away the privilage of the public established for centuries. He was perfectly sure that the paragraph would be deleted.

Sir Charles Ollivant accepted the amendment, remarking that he would leave all the honours of the Board to Mr. Mehta who had the last word himself (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUST.

The amendments on the paper having been disposed of, consideration was given to various points held over from the previous day's meeting. The amendment respecting the Chairman proposed by Mr. Mehta on the previous day was accepted by Government in the following re-drafted form as an addition to section 22.

"The Chairman shall receive such monthly salary as Government shall from time to time determine, provided that such salary shall not exceed Rs. 3,000 and same during the twelve months next succeeding the date which shall be notified under section 10, shall not be less than Rs. 2,000. He shall save within the period aforesaid hold no other salaried office save in so far as he may be permitted by Government, shall devote his whole time and attention to his duties under the act."

On the suggestion of Mr. Mehta the section 16 providing that the Trustees may have interests in joint stock companies or other concerns having dealings with the Board without being disqualified was amended by exempting the Chairman for its provisions.

OTHER ALTERATIONS.

In the clause relating to the constitution of the Court of Tribunal the limitation of references to the High Court to cases in which Rs. 5,000 or upwards had been awarded was struck out.

For section 61, the following wording was proposed by Mr. Mehta in substitution for first clause of the existing section. "For twenty years from the date of the first lease of any portion of the area comprised in any reclamation scheme the Board shall have the free enjoyments of rents and profits derivable from such area exclusive of rates on goods landed from shipped from the foreshore."

The amendment was carried.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta appealed to Sir C. Ollivant to accept an amendment, introducing a reversionary clause to the effect that when the Trust is dissolved the property remaining vested in the Board shall revert to the Corporation. Seeing that Corporation provided, the funds it was only fair that the such a provision should be inserted.

Sir Charles Ollivant said he was afraid he could not accept amendment, and after Mr. Mehta had replied he added that he thought it would be more convenient to leave things to take their natural course.

Under these circumstancer, Mr. Mehta did not propose his amendment.

THE SCHEDULES.

The schedules were then considered in detail, Sir Charles Ollivant consenting at the suggestion of Mr. Mehta to the insertion of a remark opposite the entry of the Flats to effect that no capital value was to be charged in respect to them. Mr. Mehta drew attention to the fact that in the amended Bill the area of the Kennedy Sea Face was not given, and Mr. Hughes undertook that it should be inserted before the third reading of the Bill. Various small amendments were made in the schedules. The preamble was then passed, and this concluded the consideration of the Bill in detail.

THE DISTRICT POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Council then proceeded to consider the District Police Act Amendment Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant proposed that the Bill be read a third time, and it was agreed to.

Sir Charles Ollivant then moved that the Bill be passed into law, and this was carried nem. con.

THE PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, in moving the first reading of this Bill, said : Your Excellency,—The Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, was published under your Excellency's order in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 3rd December last. The amendments proposed are all of a very simple character and are such as the experience of the last 20 years has shown to be desirable. They involve no change in the administration of the affairs of the Trust, no increase in the fees leviable on the trade and shipping, but merely legalise the performance of certain duties that are commonly imposed on the Trustees of a large port—improve their position in regard to the recovery of the charges already authorised ; empower them to grant compensation for injuries sustained by workmen in the execution of their duty ; and make some small alterations in the rules regarding the grant of leave to Trustees, the appointments of acting Trustees, the fees for special meetings, and the disqualification of Trustees. The alterations lastly referred to are dealt with in sections 1 to 4. The Board of Trustees will be seen on reference to the present Act to consist of a Chairman and twelve Trustees, and for the convenient transaction of business Standing Committees are annually appointed out of this number to consider and report to the Board on the various questions that come up from time to time in the several departments into which the affairs of the Trust may be divided, such as (1) Land and Railways; (2) Finance and establishment ; (3) Dock ; (4) Bunder and (5) Harbour and Pilotage. The gentlemen chosen to serve on the Committees are those specially qualified from their experience to advise on the subjects submitted for their consideration. When the number is so small the absence of one or two has been found to be inconvenient. The absence of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine would, for example, be inconvenient when nautical affairs were under consideration ; of the Collector and Secretary, Railway Department, when the questions related to land and railways ; and representatives of special branches of trade or shipping in the case of questions affecting the commerce of the Port. As the Port Trust Act at present stands an acting appointment can only be made when the term of absence exceeds three months. As the result of experience it is desirable that there should be power to appoint acting Trustees, if necessary, for even shorter periods, and section 1 provides for this being done. No explanations appear to be called for in respect of sections 2 and 3, which deal with the disqualifications for the office of Trustees.

FEES TO TRUSTEES.

To the explanation given in the statement of objects and measures regarding section 4, I would add that the experience which has been gained of the working of the Trust shows that an ordinary meeting of the Board is necessary once a week, and in the interval the attention of the Trustees is engaged in considering and minuting on papers circulated to them as members of Committees. Meetings of Committees may also in addition be held previous to such papers being submitted to the full Board. For these special Committee meetings no fee is now payable, and having regard to the demand thus made on the Trustees' time, which is often very considerable, it seems right that a fee should be paid as provided in this section for any special meetings that may be called. In the case of the Calcutta Port Trust fees are paid for committee meetings, and there is every reason for adopting the same practice here. The question of compensation for accidents is of general interest, and it will not surprise those having a knowledge of the operations of the Trust to find the Trustees asking in sections 5 and and 6 for power to frame regulations determining the conditions under which such compensation may be granted. There are few active occupations in life where workmen are not exposed to risk of injury, and in the bustle and energy with which work is usually carried on at the docks wharves, warehouses, and workshops, amidst machinery and in cramped spaces, such risks are unavoidable. Accidents, therefore, every now and then occur to servants of the Board. The injured persons and their families have a claim to generous treatment, and it is desirable that the Board should be placed in a position to give such relief as each case may deserve, and to this end rules embodying the general principles on which compensation will be granted will on the amendment passing into law be submitted for the approval of Government. Section 8 requires that Port Trust roads before they are taken over by the Municipality shall, in addition to the other requirements mentioned in section 37 of the present Act, be drained and provided with the apparatus for lighting. Section 37, as it stands, follows the wording of the old Municipal Act. As now proposed to be amended, it will be brought into line with the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The general principle is that the roads shall be complete in every respect when transferred to the Municipality for maintenance. It may not be out of place for me to mention that while the Municipality has thus to maintain the roads the full benefit of the enhanced assessment which results from the opening out of new districts in the city, accrues to that body, and it can be proved from what has already been done on the properties of the Trust that the increased receipts amount to a very considerable sum.

LEGALISING INCREASED FACILITIES FOR TRADE.

A dry dock, tugs, fire-engines, and water boats have been provided for the benefit of the trade and shipping. These are necessary to the equipment of a large port, but they are not specifically mentioned in the present Act, and it is sought by the amendments contained in section 10 to make good the omission and to furnish the Trustees with full authority to maintain and charge for the use of these and other similar facilities. At the request of the late Municipal Commissioner, a proviso has been added which reserves to the Municipality the right of taking over at any time the special equipment maintained at the docks for extinguishing fires and for similarly taking over the duty of supplying water to vessels in the harbour. The chances of the Municipality taking advantage of these reservations are, however, very remote. The Trustees pay the full tax for fire brigade purposes on the assessed value of their properties and in addition maintain at their own expense powerful land and floating fire engines for the protection of the shipping dock properties and goods in their charge. There is no reason why the Municipality should ever seek to take over these special appliances. As regards water-supply the Municipality are paid in full for the value of the water drawn from their mains and the Trustees recover from the shipping at payment a rate which is supposed to cover the total cost, and no more. As a matter of fact, there is a small loss on the business notwithstanding the facilities the Trustees possess as compared with the Municipality for work afloat. It seems a pity, therefore, that the Bill should be encumbered with clauses that are unlikely ever to be brought into force, and it is for the consideration of the Select Committee whether the lengthy proviso which will be found on page 7 of the Bill should in these circumstances be retained. The remaining sections of the Bill do not require special notices. I should like, in conclusion, to remark that since the Act of 1879 was passed improvements of great magnitude have been carried out. The work of the Trust in the receipt, handling, and storage of goods has increased enormously, the revenue has risen from 17 to 49 lakhs, while the charges on trade have been considerably reduced. It is most satisfactory that in these circumstances the Act under which the Trust is administered should be passed to require so little alteration. I beg to move that the Bill be read first time.

A CRITICISM.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra said :—Your Excellency.—As I am not opposed to the principle of the Bill (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879) I do not intend to vote against the first reading of the Bill but I may be permitted, My Lord to express my disapproval of the proposed amendment of Section 15 of the Port Trust Act contained in section 4 of the Bill under consideration. I consider this amendment as a departure from a principle once laid down by the Legislature. The same principle is affirmed in Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 with regard to the meetings of the Standing committee. I believe that those gentlemen who offer their services for the public weal are not induced to do so from any mercenary motives. I am fully prepared to admit the trustees are all business men or officials of heavy demands on their time, but I consider it a reflection on them to say that it would be unreasonable to expect them to attend special meetings which may be from time to time urgently required without remuneration of any kind. I believe they must be all public-spirited and large-minded gentlemen ready to sacrifice their time for public business. It is generally assumed that one meeting a week is ample for the conduct of business, special meetings taking place in case the whole of the business is not transacted at one meeting. As a rule only one meeting of the standing commitee is held every week as prescribed by the municipal act, and whenever it is absolutely necessary a special meeting is held, but no extra fees are allowed for the special meetings. An amendment of section 15 at the Port Trust act, will, I fear, sooner or later induce the Municipal corporation to approach the Government with a view to amend section 50 of the municipal Act III of 1888. To my mind, My Lord, this amendment appears inconsistence with the proposed amendments of sections 14 and 37 of the Bombay Port Trust Act with a view to bring them into accord with sec tion 35 and section 303 of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. While in one case there is an attempt to work these section on a uniform principle, in the section under discussion a departure is sought to be made from that principle. But no clear necessity has to my mind been made out for such a departure. In my judgment loyalty to citizenship and a sense of public duty should be better trusted to serve as stimulants to honest work than any mercenary motive. Perhaps, My Lord, a comparison on this subject may be arrived at on the same basis as in the case of the City Improvements Bill in regard to fees payable to the Trustees, *viz.*, the fees payable to each Trustee should not be more than Rs. 200 per mensem.

The Bill was then read a first time, and on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, it was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Macaulay.

The Council was then adjourned by H. E. the President to Saturday next, at noon, Lord Sandhurst announcing that the third reading of the city Improvement Bill will then be taken.

THE "Popolo Romano" announces that the torpedo destroyers, described as a seventh-class warship, which Signor Odero is building at Genoa, is to receive the name of "Fulmine," and the first-class torpedo-boat that of "Pellicano," while a torpedo-boat that Signor Ansaldo has in hand at San Pier d'Arena will be called "Condor." The boats at Genoa were begun in May and July, 1896, and the "Condor" in January 1897.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Foor and mouth disease has appeared amongst the slaughter cattle and dairy cows at Rawalpindi.

MR. MACPHERSON, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, resigns the Civil Service on 1st April.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'BRIEN, Professor of Surgery, is granted seven months-furlough. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, officiates.

THE boundary disputes between Poonch Ilaka and Kashmir State have all been settled by Captain Goodenough. Boundary pillars are now about to be built to prevent confusion in future.

THE latest from the Famine Commission. One witness (an Englishman) had been closeted with the Committee for some four hours and a half. When at last he emerged among the group of deputy collectors and tehsildars who were nervously waiting their turn outside, one of them observed : "Ap to bahut mehrbani kiya : ab to kuch zor nahim hai committee men." Which latter remark the Committee would doubtless have endorsed.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANTS WILLIAMS and McDougal have been informed that their services, during the recent disturbances on the Frontier have been considered "worthy of commendation" by Government. The services of Veterinary Lieutenant Williams were commended at the conclusion of the Chitral Relief Expedition in 1895.

THE following officers of the Royal Indian Marine have been selected for appointment to Her Majesty's ships and vessels for the naval defence of India, in relief of officers whose terms of service will expire on the 1st April :—Lieutenants S. D. Vale and R. Cooper ; Sub-Lieutenants C. W. Ramsay, H. M. Salmond, S. S. Higgins, and E. J. W. Tucker.

IT has been decided that when officers of the Indian Medical Service hold appointments outside the cadre of the service, they shall be seconded if such employment is to last more than a year, on the understanding that an officer recruited to complete the establishment in the place of one seconded shall be absorbed on the first occasion of recruitment after the reversion of the seconded officer to his regular appointment within the cadre of the service.

SIR ADELBERT TALBOT, the Resident of Kashmir, leaves Sialkot on the 10th April, reaching Srinagar on the 15th idem. Dr. Deane, the Residency Surgeon, goes earlier, leaving Sialkot by the end of March. Sir James Westland, who is going on a trip to Kashmir, reaches Baramulla on the 4th April, Captain Kaye has arrived at Srinagar from England.

WHILE the Pasteur institute in India tarries, writes the "Civil and Miltary Gazette" the public suffers. The latest addition to the list of victims is Mr. S. Babington, Chief Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Lahore. Mr. Babington was scratched on the hand by his own dog, which afterwards died of rabies, and in accordance with medical advice he left Lahore on Wednesday for Paris. We wish him a happy result of his journey and a safe return.

MR. C. H. REYNOLDS, C. I. E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India, has left Calcutta on a tour of inspection in East Bengal and Assam, whence he proceeds to Simla, after inspecting some of the newly constructed lines in the Punjab. A more thorough inspection of these lines will, however, be made next month by Mr. A. B. Larkins, Director of Construction. After the conclusion of these inspections and the labours of a committee to determine the value at which old telegraph stores dismantled from the field lines on the Frontier, Mr. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E., Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division takee three months privilege leave.

WE now hear the following particulars of the death of Lieutenant A. S. Stephen, Assistant Commissioner of Rajanpur, at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 22nd instant. He had been up at Ghazi for the horse fair, and started back to Rajanpur on the 17th. Just before starting he slipped and fell. It appears that he must have injured his spine, but at the time he thought nothing of it and rode 32 miles to Jampur. There was an exceptionally cold wind that day, and he must have got a severe chill. On the 18th he had intended to go on towards Rajanpur, but did not feel well enough to start. On the 19th Mr. Plowden, D. S. P., and his wife arrived at Jampur and found Mr. Stephen there under the treatment of a hospital Assistant. He had lost the use of both of his legs. On the 20th they sent him back to Dera Ghazi Khan in a dooli in charge of the Hospital Assistant. On the 21st the paralysis began to creep up, and he died at 1-30 p.m. on the 22nd. He was buried with military honours on the morning of the 23rd. As we have stated, the deceased officer was universally popular both with Europeans and natives, and is a loss to the service.

FOR the protection of Simla against the plague, the following arrangements are in force or under consideration. There are railway and road medical inspection posts at Kalka, and the road inspection post on the cart road at Boileauganj was established last year, is being re-introduced. As supplemental to these, it is proposed to establish a post at Dharmpur on the cart road, and at Sairi or Tawi near Simla on the old road from Kalka. The co-operation of the adjoining Native States in protecting the numerous avenues by hill passes to Simla has also been requested. The market at Simla is largely supplied with fowls and country produce from the Hoshiarpur district, and arrangements have been made to divert this traffic to routes distant from the plague-infected areas in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts. A system of granting health certificates to the many carpenters, artisans, and shopkeepers who flock to Simla during the summer from Jullundur and Hoshiapur has been introduced and inspecting medical officers have received orders to pay special attention to persons not carrying such certificates. Finally the Simla Police are to maintain lists of arrivals from suspected areas, and to keep these persons under observation until the period of incubation of the disease has passed.

THE present outbreak of plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, says the Lahore paper, is taxing the resources of the Police Force to a very considerable degree, and it is most creditable that a force, the equal of which has probably never before been collected in one place in India, has been got together with such promptitude and absence of fuss. At the present time 3 District Superintendents of Police, 6 Assistant District Superintendents of Police, 4 Inspectors, 24 Deputy Inspectors, 171 Sergeants and 1,838 Constables are actively engaged on plague work, being a total of 2,046 of all ranks. Besides these 2 officers and 963 rank and file are under orders, which brings the total up to 3,000 (exclusive of British officers), or one-sixth of the whole Provincial strength of officers and men. It is to be hoped that this denuding of districts, cities and cantonments of a large proportion of their police, already admittedly much too few for the work required of them, will not result in an increase of crime, and that they will soon return to their legitimate duties. The police did good work lately both at Kohat and Peshawar in connection with the Frontier outbreak, and they will no doubt do equally well on plague duty. We trust that the services rendered by those engaged on both these occasions will, in due course, be suitably recognised. It is one thing to do watch and ward in a town or rural district, and quite another to perform picquet duty outside the military sentries at a Frontier station or cordon and sanitation work in a plague-infected area.

RUSSIA has again ordered armour for her warships from the United States. Whether it be true that her Government believes American plates to be superior to those manufactured elsewhere, or whether there be some other reason, it is a feather in the cap of the Carnegie Steel Company that they have got contracts for sufficient Harveyed nickel-steel armour to complete two of the battleships now under construction, the "Peresviet" and the "Oslabya." The contract price is 500 dols. per ton. This is 33·12dols. per ton less than the company received for armour furnished under its last Russian contract, and 200dols. more than the United States Government is allowed to pay for plates for the battleships "Illinois, Alabama," and "Wisconsin." Bids were received from the English firms of Vickers, Sons and Co., and John Brown and Co. ; the French firms of St. Chamond, Le Creusot, Chatillon, and Marrell Freres ; the German firms of Krupp and Dillinghen ; the Austrian Witkowitz and the American Bethlehem Iron Company and Carnegie Steel Company.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	3	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	0	
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	3	4	24
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	1	
	Dhobi Talao	14	6	
	Fanaswady	2	2	
	Bhuleshwar	3	3	35
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	4	1	
D	Khetwady	5	5	
	Girgaum	11	7	
	Chowpatty	5	2	28
	Walkeshwar	4	1	
	Mahaluxmi	0	3	
E	Mazagon	3	5	
	Parwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	3	51
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	11	11	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	5	7	
	Sewree	4	0	18
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	8	2	14
	Worlee	0	2	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	33	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road	1	3	
	St George's		0	
	Colaba S. Camp		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Geni Mahomedan		2	
	Arthur Road		5	
	Nizampura		0	52
	Custom Rd.		0	
	Gouldas Tejpal		0	
	Darjasthan		2	
	Modykhana		5	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Soonee		3	
	Bhatia		2	
	Byculla S Camp	2	1	
	Narielwady		3	
	Govt. House, Parel		3	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	145	115	228
	Total plague deaths to date	26,400	23,105	
	Total same date last year	75	76	168

Mr. G. W. Roughton has been placed in charge of the A ward (north) for plague purposes, in place of Mr. Du Boulay, I.C.S., the Chairman of the Grievances Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a dead body was examined and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the Fort District one case was recorded, that of a European, who was removed to St. George's Hospital from house No. 2, Barrack Street, on the 25th instant. In the Mandvie ward nine cases and one death from plague were recorded. In C ward (south) Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections three cases and four deaths were reported. In the same ward (north)—Kumbarwada, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar,—one case and four deaths were recorded. In D. ward (west) two plague cases were removed and three deaths were certified. In the same ward (east) Dr. Mackenzie removed a case of plague from Churney Road, Dr. Jathar deteoted one case and Dr. DaCosta certified one death in No. 7. Angria's Wady. In E. ward comprising Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, Kamatipoora and Tardeo, nineteen cases and twelve deaths were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim wards five cases were discovered and removed to hospital.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

3,266 persons were detained in the Byculla Camp ; 1,187 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp ; 758 person in the Dadur Camp ; 664 persons in the Churney Road Camp ; 282 persons in the Modikhana Camp ; and 211 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,223, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,042, making a total of 3,265 persons. Departures by sea 391, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,270, making a total of 2,661 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 604 persons.

MEETING OF A SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Girgaum Cemetery sub-sectional committee has been doing active work since Friday last, each member going on his round daily. On Sunday all the members assembled and simultaneously carried on a thorough search through the greater portion of their sub-section. They discovered a case of plague in Mungalwady, the patient dying a few hours later. Messrs. M. F. Ghadially and A. G. Palande have been added to the committee, which has now ten members.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Jadin Koolam Mahomed, a Mahomedan, against whom stood a record of one previous conviction, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of sundry articles of embroidered wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 196, belonging to Curramsey Damji, an owner of landed estate and a dealer in silk embroidered clothing, having his place of business at Bhendy Bazaar Road. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, the complainant and his family had left for their native country, leaving a Purdasi watchman in charge of the house and entrusting the business of the shop to his agent Heeraji Morarji. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd instant, while taking his usual rounds, the Purdasi watchman heard the noise of some locks being broken open. He entered the house and went up floor after floor and as he was going up the staircase leading to the third floor, he met the accused coming down with a bundle of clothing on his head. The watchman arrested the accused and took charge of the property. He then accompanied the accused to the third floor, and on making an examination of the rooms, found a jimmy lying in one of them and a cupboard broken open. On inspecting the rooms on the second floor, it was further discovered that a cupboard and a box had been broken open and a large quantity of wearing apparel strewn about the floor. Out of the property found in the possession of the accused, some of the embroidered clothes, of the value of Rs. 194, belonged to the complainant, while the remainder valued at Rs. 32, to his tenants. The clothes were identified by the complainant's agent. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN.

Plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday and Sunday was, respectively, two and three, which includes Dr. Progença, the Health Officer, and Joao Dias, a police constable. From the fact that many persons are lying attacked with plague, it is likely that the mortality will be on the increase. At Upper Damaun the plague mortality at Zopdi continues unabated, the number of deaths occurring every day being six to ten. Two well-to-do Brahmin brothers, Pranshankar Govindram and Bhugwan Govindram, succumbed to the epidemic at Bhitwady, on Sunday, at the same time.

INOCULATION STATISTICS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been collecting certain statistics with regard to Professor Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation, and therefore request the general public to favour me with the following particulars :—

Place of residence.

Number of persons inoculated in the house, together with the dates of their inoculation.

Number of persons uninoculated residing in the same house.

Plague attacks before the inoculation, together with their dates.

Plague attacks after the inoculation among the uninoculated and also among the inoculated (if any), together with their dates.

Dungarsi Road, March 29. T. K. GAJJAR.

CASTE OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAGUE RULES.

WHAT THE "SHASTRAS" SAY.

At the Convocation of the Madras University for conferring degrees the candidates who received diplomas numbered 59 for law degrees, 15 for medical degrees, 6 for engineering, 36 licentiates in teaching, and over 400 for the Arts degrees. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, delivered the usual address to the graduates, the distinguishing feature of which was the fact that it dealt at very considerable length with the subject of sanitation. Dr. King demonstrated that the teachings of the *Shastras* were in accord with the principles of Western civilisation, Not only was modern sanitation compatible with caste, but caste itself although allied with religious observances was a magnificent and elaborate system of sanitation. If anything had been taught by caste it was the necessity for segregation as an aid against the spread of disease, and it seemed to Dr. King that in the case of the objections that had been expressed in Bombay during the present epidemic of plague far more homely influences than caste had caused these objections. He thought the inhabitants of Madras Presidency had good cause to look askance at the action of the uneducated sections of the Bombay Presidency, who had made the sensible laws of the ancient system of hygiene an excuse for ignoring the dictates of its modern prototype, and thus had permitted the spread of plague to an extent that had seriously crippled their own commerce and brought this fatal disease within striking distance of our doors. "Gentlemen," said Dr. King, "I betray no confidence if I say the plague regulations framed by the Government for this Presidency for the prevention of plague are of a nature that show full confidence in the supposition that the wide diffusion of education which it is our boast this Presidency has secured would bring about a complete union of all castes and creeds in aid of its strenuous efforts to prevent mortality and the destruction of trade, and I venture to prophesy that the confidence displayed by the Goverment, should we have the misfortune which God forbid, to be invaded by the disease, will not be found to have been misplaced." Dr. King showed by extracts from the "Shastras" that in visitations of plague in ancient India the method pursued by the Hindus was in full accord with that approved by the Government of India—the rapid evacuation of the houses in which the infection had occurred and the subsequent segregation of those subject to the risk of infection was in both the leading principle. Commenting, on an extract from the Bagavathi Purana, Dr, King said : "The recognition (in this extract) of the dying of rats as a sign of the danger of infection disposes of any possibility of the diseases referred to being other than plague. The term Mahamari is used to this day in designating the disease in Gharwal, where, as you are doubtless aware, plague has from time immemorial been endemic. This in junction to evacuate the ordinary houses of residence so completely as to involve removal of relations, friends, and servants, and to resort to clean ground that has never been lived upon by human beings. and not to return to the infected house till lapse of time and special processes for to purification have render it safe, represents literally the whole policy of the various regulations issued by each local Government, in reference to plague infected villages. Even the modern modes of disinfection in this disease are strictly in accord with those laid down in the "Shastras" for inanimate objects, viz for the flooring of houses, scraping and burnings ; for disinfection of buildings, free exposure to sun and wind ; and for other objects, dry heat or hot water and chemicals. which are alkalis and acids." Dr, King's address occupied nearly an hour in delivery and is the longest of the Convocation orations hitherto given, being a third longer than that delivered by Sir M. E. Grant Duff in 1886.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. T. CARWITHEN, Bhopal Battalion, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat-Transport Department and to revert to regimental duty on the expiration of his leave.

LIEUTENANT R. G. MUNN, Adjutant, 36th Bengal Infantry, has been granted a gratuity of six months, English regimental pay of rank on account of the wounds received by him in action on the 16th November last whilst employed with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Restrictions on telegrams to Greek Consuls in Turkey, and on telegrams for Crete are now removed.
Amazon Cable restored.
Teheran route right.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier restored.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama amounts to five annas.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Cable Cayenne rinheiros interrupted.
With effect from Friday the first of April and until further notice the Tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be altered to Rupees three per word via Suez or Teheran, five annas a word via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	11	20 a.m.	24	43
Teheran	29	2	27 p.m.	—	41
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	—	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	47	—	1
" Karachi	—	17	—	3
" Madras	—	36	—	4

OLD travellers on the Nile (says a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent) will have been astounded at the news of the murder of Lord Cowper's valet at Maghagha. This is a riverside town less than a hundred miles south of Cairo, where one might expect that the tourist could wander about with a good deal more safety than if he were on Wimbledon Common. But even in the more lonely places along the Nile the white tourist has for years past enjoyed a wonderful immunity from assault or robbery. This security is said to be due to a vigorous act of Ismail Pasha, who fully appreciated the importance of the tourist as a distributor of money in Egypt. On one occasion a party from a dahabiyah were attacked and plundered in a small riverside village. As soon as Ismail heard of the outrage, the place was occupied by troops, some of the men were hanged, and the village was wiped out of existence. The news of Ismail's vengeance travelled fast, and taught the lesson that the tourist was a dangerous man to touch.

MR. CHARLES L. OTTLEY, Commander of H. M. sloop Nymphe, which recently went to Artaki, on the Sea of Marmora, to investigate the alleged desecration of the graves of British sailors in

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE annual report of this association presented at the annual meeting on Monday states :—It is with great pleasure that the Council submit the fifteenth annual report, showing the working of the Association during the year 1897, and which they have endeavoured to classify under the several heads specified in the Memorandum of Association. The year under review has been an exceptionally busy one, and the Council can confidently report marked pregress all along the line. One of the members of the Council who has proved himself a good and true friend to the Association, Mr. H. Closson, took up the work of canvassing for the funds of the I.-B. Institution at the sacrifice of a considerable portion of his leisure hours and with no little trouble. His individual efforts have succeeded in securing a good monthly contribution. During the latter part of the year our President visited the Anglo-Indian Orphanage at Poona, known to some as Miss Dawley's "Home." (For an account of this institution see Appendix E.) Mr. Row expressed himself very pleased with the admirable work that is quietly carried on here by the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutchings, and on consideration of so favourable a report, and in view of the orphanage being in need of funds; and appeal was made to the members of the Association on its behalf through the medium of the new Association journal. This has resulted in a sum of Rs. 30 per month being subscribed. The Council trust that the amount will be very soon doubled. In accordance with the rules of the Educational Fund, scholarships were granted during the year to the fullest extent possible. A sum of Rs. 380 was expended on this account alone. New scholarships were awarded as under :—Two College Scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable for two years, to Miss Ethel Henderson and Master Birch. Two Technical Scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month for one year to Master Allan Ramsay and Master Thompson. Two Rowland Prizes of Rs. 20 each were carried off by Miss Ethel Henderson and Master Birch.

A suggestion to open a Dispensary was fully considered. It was urged that such an institution was very desirable in view of the fact that the amount expended by the community in a year for medicines must amount to a large sum, the greater portion representing profit in the pockets of the vendors. Further, more, that the quality of the drugs obtainable at most places, barring certain first-class chemist, was inferior and of cheap German manufacture. This no doubt accounted for the fact that medical men often find the best of prescriptions to fail in producing the desired effect on their patients. Whilst the Council felt in heartily with the recommendations of expert medical opinion, that a dispensary was certainly much needed and would supply a long-felt want, it was deemed desirable to defer any decisive action in the matter until it could be ascertained which would be the locality best calculated to meet the convenience of the community in which to establish it. The Council hope very soon however to see the concern set up and in full swing. Introduced by Mr. Thorpe of Ahmedabad, a Building Scheme was submitted to a small Sub-Committee to consider it and work out the details. Small designs after the style of Swiss Cottages were prepared, of buildings to beerected each on a separate plot of land, due provision being made for flower and vegetable gardeus. The report furnished was satisfactory, but the main and what yet seems an almost insurmountable difficulty was the question of procuring suitable land. Some districts within an hour's run by train out of Bombay were explored, but nothing that would meet all requirements could be obtained. Near the end of the year it was decided to open an Employment Register, both for men and women. Miss Hunt, M.A., B.Sc., has kindly undertaken to work the section for the latter, for which the Council feel much indebted to her. It is hoped that when in full working order this new venture will prove not only a blessing to many in need of employment but a veritable boon to the employers.

The need of an official organ to voice the opinions of the community, and principally to keep the members posted up in Association matters, was keenly felt; but it was in October that the Council saw their way clear to starting a monthly journal. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for working it on an economical scale and to issue it in an attractive form. Many able writers have volunteered their services, to whom and to Miss Hunt, M. A., B.Sc., and Mr. F. L. McAfee, B.A., for their kind offer to assist, the Council are very thankful.

The question of a Library and a Reading-Room was brought up, but not fully entered into in view of the fact that the Association would very soon have a building of its own, and due provision would then be made for these. One of the most important matters introduced by the General Secretary, and successfully dealt with by the Council, in the year under report, was the subject of a new Association Building. The question was referred to a Special Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Fritchley, M. T. Carroll and Dr. Ed. F. Underwood, and their report after careful consideration was adopted by the Council under a Resolution passed at their meeting of Monday, 13th December, 1897, of which the following is a full text :—Resolved—(a) That the new Building Scheme embodied in the report of the Special Committee is approved and accepted, the details to be worked out immediately by the Special Committee with the President and the General Secretary. (b) That the General Secretary make due provision for the extraordinary expenditure on this account in the Budget for 1898, and (c) That the work be placed in the hands of Messrs Gostling and Morris, Architects, with a request that they move the Trustees of the Port at once for the first refusal of plots Nos 4 and 13 on the Apollo Reclamation, start the plans and designs of the new building in consultation with the Special Committee, the President, and the Secretary. The estimated cost of the building is Rs.50,000, and it will consist of a ground floor and three upper storeys. One floor will be used by the Association, will provide a lecture hall, office- refreshment-room, etc., leaving the remaining floors to be rented to suitabee tenants. The-third of the sum required for the building will be realised by debentures bonds. The plots secured faces the sea at Apollo Bunder, and are open on all sides—quite a magnificent site. Provision will be made by the Architects for an open corridor on the eastern side, where members with their friends may resort to of an evening. A garden and tennis court will also be provided. The Council hope to see the new building completed before the close of 1898. It is with pleasure that the Council have to report the addition of 35 new members to the Association. Some among this number were formerly members but had resigned for various reasons. They have now come back with a determination to do all that lies in their power to push forward the work of the Association in all its branches. Good men and true are now rallying around us, and in this the Council are greatly encouraged. The following members were called to rest :—Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Raffin, Mrs. Sykes; Messrs. Eugene Birch, A. Heapy, Laursen, Menesse, Powell, Rule, and Waller. The two last named gentlemen were very old members, and for some time served as Councillors. They were true to the cause, and to their deaths the Association has lost two staunch friends.

On the 27th September, 1897, a Grand Reception was held in the Town Hall to welcome Dr. Jas. R. Wallace, M. D., F. R. C. S., Special Delegate of the E. & A.-I. Associations, and Mr. M. T. Carroll on their return from England. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one, and the members with their friends mustered very strong. Enthusiastic speeches were delivered and certain Resolutions passed (see Appendix G). At the instance of Mr. M. T. Carroll, who by the way has come back to us with renewed zeal and vigour and a fixed determination to push on the Association, the Council considered the advisability of starting a Register of all members of the community, whether living or dead, who have succeeded in life. Recognising the great importance of a true and faithful record being kept of all those who have made a mark for themselves and risen high in life, it was decided to start a Register on the lines proposed. The Council need hardly mention that they expect the help of even individual member in this matter, without which it would be impossible to work it successfully. In conclusion the Council feel that though many things were taken up and dealt with during the year, a good deal of the work yet lies untouched. Of themselves the Council are assured they can do nothing, but great things may be accomplished with the help of every individual member and the blessing of God.

THE Austrian Emperor, on March 5, accepted the resignation of the Cabinet of Baron Gautsch, and Count Thun Hohenstein has formed a new Ministry. The reasons for the resignation are the failure of Baron Gautsch's attempts to conclude the constitutional arrangement with Hungary, his failure to induce the Reichsrath to accept any settlement whatever, and, in addition, the discontent caused among all political parties by the language decrees. Count Thun, an aristocrat of ancient family, is said to be reactionary in his views. According to the official organ of the Young Czechs, the new Ministry will endeavour to conclude an Ausgleich with Hungary and will deal finally with any attempt to obstruct the Parliamentary settlement of the question. In Bohemia Count Thun will endeavour to establish a modus vivendi between the two races, and will sternly repress street demonstrations. In regard to provincial autonomy, the Government will be in favour of leaving to the provincial diets everything which is legally within their competency. Its principal aim will be to fortify the dynastic sentiment and loyalty to the Crown. The opinion prevails that Count Thun will soon discover that it is impossible to govern with the present Reichsrath, and that its dissolution at no distant date is almost certain.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE action of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxecobury in hoisting his flag as Admiral of the Fleet during a recent trip from Malta to Alexandria has excited some unfavourable comment. We are not aware whether or not his Royal Highness obtained formal permission from the Admiralty to act as he did on leaving Malta in the Surprise. The Duke boarded his ship in uniform, and his flag was hoisted. It is suggested that an irregularity was committed, and that hence the Royal Standard was substituted for the Jack when the Surprise reached Corfu. Now, in all probability, as it seems to us, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," the Duke merely wore his uniform and hoisted his flag as a compliment to his many friends in the navy, so that it seems quite unnecessary to split straws over the matter and pretend that the action could have affected the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the station. The substitution of the Royal Standard for the Jack confirms this impression, and need by no means be taken as an admission of error on the part of his Royal Highness. The position of the Duke of Coburg is certainly a peculiar one. He is at once a foreign potentate and a British Admiral of the Fleet on the active list of a navy in which he has ceased to serve, but his affection for the Royal Navy is unchanged, we are convinced; and who knows but that his services might again be placed at the disposal of his native country?

The French small-arms factories have received orders to be ready at once to begin the manufacturing of rifles of a new model. Two new weapons have been tested by the chief officers of the Normal Firing School, and have been found superior to the modified Lebel rifle now in use. Their ballistic qualities are said to be marvellous. The publication of this item of intelligence is probably due to the announcement that the German infantry is to be rearmed with a new rifle of 8 millimetres calibre, superior to the present weapon of 7-9 millimetres. It is not, however, believe that this change in the French Army is likely to be made in the immediate future, as it would cost at least £8,000,000. When Germany begins manufacturing so will France. The present French rifle is considered to be slightly superior to the present German.

As the result of a series of tests made by the Ordnance Bureau of the U.S. Navy Department with 5·8 inch plates of manganese and nickel steel for the purpose of comparing their relative effectiveness for use as gun-shields, it is considered that plates of the former description will be preferentially used in future.

Designs for a new Royal Standard and Union Jack which the Welsh members have suggested to Parliament, have been shown at the House of Commons. In the case of the Royal Standard, the red dragon, the national emblem of Wales, was placed after the fourth quarter, immediately and beneath the Scottish lion, and the arrangement seemed to meet with general approval. In the design for the Union Jack the Maltese cross was fixed in the centre of the flag, and this was regarded as somewhat of an anachronism.

Whatever may be the sins of the "yellow press" in New York, or the foolishness of the agitation fomented by the "Imparcial" in Madrid, there can be nothing but praise for the attitude of moderation, observed by both the United States and Spanish Governments. The investigation of the wreckage of the Maine at Havana has been closed, and the board of inquiry has transferred its sittings to Key West, but nothing has been disclosed of its deliberations. It seems probable, however, that the examination made by the divers has not been conclusive, and it has even been said that the inquiry would be resumed at Havana. The real fact appears to be that the United States Government desires to let popular excitement subside. All thinking men can see, with the venerable American jurist, ex-Senator Edmunds, that the present Spanish Government had the strongest reasons for abstaining from every provocation. The only rational policy is to await, as Captain Sigsbee counselled, the report which will be made, an to spare no effort to allay friction. To do otherwise is nothing short of criminal. Popular passion will sometimes, as we lately saw in Greece, sweep power of control from the hands of rulers, and it is in view of eventualities that work of naval and military preparation is going on. It is from every point of view satisfactory that the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Washington has been able to give an official denial to the story that mines existed in the harbour of Havana.

The German Government seems to have won its way in regard to the Navy Bill. The principle of the septennate has been adopted by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. Admiral Tirpitz made two communications to the discussion. In the first his remarks were described as confidential, but they seem to have referred only to strategical conditions that are obvious and colonial purposes which have been amply revealed. In the second he declared to the committee, with the authority of the Imperial Chancellor, that the Navy Bill could only be accepted by the Federal Council if it promised the determined strength within the prescribed time, and provided for the Fleet being maintained in fighting efficiency. Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centre party, who was also secretary or reporter of the committee, was highly pleased with the definiteness of the proposals, but he thought if the Government bound itself in regard to the naval strength required it should also give undertakings in regard to the expenditure involved.

There are to be seventeen battleships, eight coast-defence armourclads, the Siegfried class, and nine large and twenty-six small cruisers completed by 1904. Herr Lieber proposes that the purposes of the Government as to the construction of squadrons and divisions should be included in the bill. In order to meet the objection of those who say that the new measure, by laying down the ages at which vessels are to be replaced by others, imposes much more than a septennate upon the country, he would insert the words "as a rule," though even then no departure from the rule would be valid without the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag. The financial proposal is that not more than 474,000,000 marks for non-recurring expenditure, and an increase of 23,000,000 upon the estimates of 1897 for recurring expenditure, shall be demanded within the period covered by the Act. The success of the Government is likely to be complete.

Commander Vignot, of the French Navy, has an article in the Marine Francaise upon the "Naval Policy and Strategy of England," inspired by a spirit which we regret to see. He will not go so far as a Russian officer, with whom he has been conversing, and who declared that Europe desired a share of our commerce and our colonies, but he witnesses with manifest pleasure the advance of Russia towards Herat, and would warn us, if we wish to avoid catastrophe, that we must be less arrogant and grasping than heretofore. All which reads very strangely in view of the policy pursued by France in Africa. But to say that we have been grasping is absurd, for manifestly there is no advantage we have ever won that we have not opened to others. Is this the policy pursued by France either in Africa or Madagascar? If Europe wishes a share of our commerce, let her win it in the markets we have opened for her prosperity. We impose no restrictive tariffs, and we seek no advantages that are refused to others. But the main purpose of Commander Vignot is to warn Italians against entering into an alliance with us and to do so he raises some horrible specters of our former perfidy, conceived by the perfervid imagination of M. Paul Costin in his "L'Angleterre Devant Ses Alliés." And why should we seek an alliance with Italy. Because, says the commander, the advent of the torpedo and of high explosives makes it necessary for us to have naval bases near the coast to be attacked. Why are we so much misunderstood The last wish we have is to attack the coast of France. We are a commercial people, a nation of shopkeepers—has not Napoleon said it!—and we ask no more than to be allowed to pursue our useful work of develop the resources of the world.

NOTICES.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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